

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXVI, No. 79.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 1, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 210.

THRONGS PAY HONORS TO M'KINLEY'S MEMORY

High in Ideals and Perfect in Practice.

The memorial service held at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon drew to that hall a large and representative audience. There was a prelude in the shape of a vocal solo, "Lest We Forget," by Lyle H. Miller, of Oahu College, and the remainder of the music was by a quartet from the Kawaiahae Church. At the close of the musical program the address of the day, upon the lessons from the life of the late President McKinley, was made by Mr. Stewart, he speaking as follows:

Massillon, who preached the sermon at the funeral of Louis XIV, faced the most brilliant audience ever gathered in Europe. The reigning king, the royal family, the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, its legislative assembly, its executive and judicial departments, its military commanders and princes, its statesmen, ambassadors from every civilized nation, all, more or less, in brilliant uniforms, which dazzled the eyes, filled the cathedral of Paris. The great preacher stood up with downcast eyes, and held before the audience a golden urn with its sand flowing fast and surely. All eyes were fixed upon that tiny little object, whose lesson was clearly understood. The preacher was silent. Many thought him dumb, as seconds passed into minutes, and he stood motionless and pale as a statue. Many people groaned aloud, and tears were in hundreds of eyes. Slowly the preacher lifted his head and fixed his gaze upon that august assembly. His lips parted, and his sonorous voice carried to every nook and corner of the cathedral, the mighty truth, "God alone is great, my brethren."

Because this truth was the keynote to McKinley's life, he is canonized in the hearts of his countrymen. He counted neither riches nor honor, neither fame nor power as great. No race, no nation, no color, no creed was his standard. He saw in man only a man. He bowed down only before God, and followed only one rule, the rule of right.

The object of extraordinary honors from his youth up, the trustee of unusual powers, the beneficiary of individual fortune, he remained to the end, unassuming, gentle. He seemed to be unconscious of the greatness of his character, the magnitude of his work, the splendor of his achievements, the unlimited scope of his influence, the boundless sphere of his power, and the universality of his fame. When the first Duke of Marlborough grew old, they read to him stories of his own brilliant military campaigns. He always became deeply interested in the stirring narratives, and often forgetting that he himself was the hero, he frequently interrupted the reader with the question, "Who commanded?"

Gentle as a woman, yet challenging admiration for that strong character, which entered the arena of war in its youth, McKinley, for natural, unaffected modesty and lack of self-consciousness will stand in human history the marvel and the wonder of mankind. His whole life was one of thoughtfulness for others. Seeing the maddened crowd struggle around the fender who had shot him, and while his death wound was upon him, McKinley cried, "Don't hurt him!" and in that hour and in that cry, he rose as upon the wings of angels into the ranks of those holy men who have been canonized by the church. Socrates, dying in prison, blessed his executioners, but they stood weeping before him, grieved to the heart because they were compelled to administer to the philosopher the deadly poison. They were not cursing him, nor slandering him, nor abusing him. Few instances in human history there are like McKinley, where dying men have followed the example of the Divine Master, and cried in spirit, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

And so we have as a lesson from the life of McKinley this unconsciousness of self and recognition of God as the only standard, and right as the only guide. This fact explains his whole marvelous life. Born of humble parentage, broken down in health before acquiring even an ordinary scholastic education; yet, when a mere youth, he rose from private to major in the army, and in the fullness of time, and alone by force of his character, he became leader of the Congress of the nation and, thereafter, first citizen of the land, being twice exalted to the Presidency of the greatest nation on earth. Grant went into the Presidency somewhat because of the glory of his military achievements; Harrison, somewhat because of his direct relationship to a former President; but McKinley, without ostentation or display, without the aid of a fortune or of family, passed through the different stages of evolution until he ripened into the sweetest flower of our Americanism, standing on the same stem with Abraham Lincoln. That he had a military career may be forgotten. But men will never forget what McKinley has done to secure international arbitration, to perpetuate a sound and stable currency, to extend international commercial intercourse; to guarantee to all men the equal protection of the law; to compose sectional differences, and to unite the nation in defense of a common flag; to establish, in dealing with weaker nations and races, the law of right in opposition to the law of might, and thus drawing all men everywhere unto a common platform, recognizing the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. What McKinley did along these lines will never be forgotten.

"Though they may forget the singer, They can not forget the song." What a lesson of devotion to the hearthstone McKinley's life teaches. Although burdened with more cares

than any other person in the land, yet he gave to his invalid wife exemplary attention and companionship, nursing her when illness kept her in bed, and comforting and cheering her with his presence and voice, when she was able only to be around the house. It was his country and his wife first, mankind next, and after all, himself. No wonder that, when he felt the death dew on his brow he wanted to see his wife. The first thing that Garfield said after he was shot, was "Tell Crete I want her to come to me." The first thing that Lincoln said, when informed of his first nomination was, "There's a little woman up the street that would like to know about this." Grant, while on his deathbed, and when he could not speak, wrote on a slip of paper, "Bury me where my wife can rest;" and, when he died, they found concealed on his person a letter addressed to the mother of his children. Like these jewels in the crown of American manhood, McKinley shines resplendent, and men will never forget the death-bed scene, when his heart-stricken wife bowed convulsively there.

Bowed (herself) down, and in that mystery, Where God in man is one with man in God."

She heard her dying husband say, "It's God's way; His will be done." No wonder that, in that hour, the elements of nature were in commotion; no wonder that the rains descended, the floods came and the winds blew. It was an hour when anarchy seemed to triumph over law; inhumanity over humanity; injustice over justice, and savagery over civilization. But unto us, oh men, it was an hour and a scene teaching us the lesson that love of home is better, nobler than love of self; that faith in God, and that nothing else brings solid and enduring success; that wealth and learning and power crumble like coral and melt like snow; that only His feet abide in the hour of death, who can say:

"On Christ, the solid rock, I stand; All other rock is sinking sand."

McKinley, like Grant, was a man "mighty to grasp, strong to execute, powerful to inspire." He was superior to Grant in his management of men in civil affairs. His mighty intellect grasped, analyzed and encircled the intricate problems of statesmanship. He had faith in his plans, and greater faith in his ability to succeed through God's help. Like all strong and successful men he was persistent in pursuing an object. Napoleon explained certain plans to his marshals. They said, "Sire, impossible." The emperor replied with impatience, "Impossible is the language of fools!" When compelled by ill health to abandon his studies at seventeen, if he had been an ordinary young man, he would have lost heart. But although prevented from doing systematic work in school, and although compelled to earn a living, he did not give up. Like a man with faith in his future and trust in God, he adapted himself to adverse circumstances, and where he could, and he kept up the struggle until he succeeded in equipping himself for the battle of life. And so should we, oh men, battle against every adverse force; take advantage of every opportunity, and consider ourselves instruments in God's hands for the extension of his kingdom among men, the spread of truth, and of right, the promotion of brotherhood among men. And so we, too, although in a less conspicuous way, shall, like McKinley, triumph over death and live forever.

FRANCIS MURPHY ON M'KINLEY

Two memorial services were held yesterday at Kawaiahae church. In the morning the quarterly Sabbath school review was held over to thoughts of President McKinley. The seven missions of the church were well represented in the crowds that gathered. Brief addresses were made by E. K. Lilikalani, Rev. J. Manase, David Al, Rev. H. H. Parker and Francis Murphy. A lengthy program consisting of music and brief talks was carried out.

In the evening the memorial service was very beautiful. The audience was composed almost exclusively of young people, the students from Kamehameha school and Kawaiahae Seminary attending in a body. The young people contributed the major part of the musical program, the Boys' Glee Club of Kamehameha assisting very materially in this respect.

Prayers were said by Rev. E. S. Timoteo and President Charles Dyke of Kamehameha school. Rev. Dr. David Al read from the Scriptures.

The principal addresses were made by Rev. W. D. Westervelt and Francis Murphy. Mr. Westervelt took his text from First Kings, third chapter, seventh to ninth verses, the passage in the Scriptures most quoted by President McKinley. He paid a touching tribute to the late President, after which he referred to McKinley's own feeling of insufficiency; the greatness of the people over which he was to judge, and his prayers increasing in intensity according to his need.

He was followed by Francis Murphy who had been pressed into service at the last moment, upon Rev. Dr. Westervelt learning of his presence in the city.

Mr. Murphy eulogized the dead President, speaking particularly of his sterling character, and drawing a lesson therefrom for the young people, to whom his talk was particularly addressed.

"You can't do without character," he told the assemblage of students, "you've

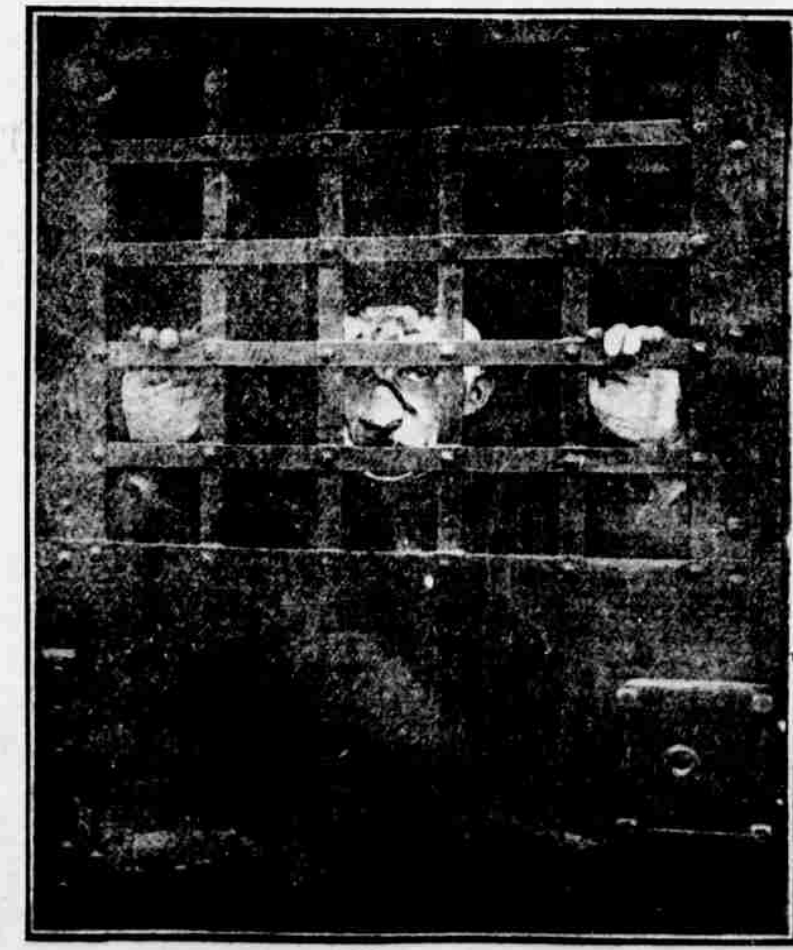
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MRS. M'KINLEY.

Purity of Life and Perfection of the Character of the Late President.

Patriotism, Americanism, and a reverence for the ideals of American statesmen typified by the late President McKinley, were the keystones of two of the most brilliant eulogies ever delivered in Honolulu to the memory of the martyred executive. In addresses, teeming with the strongest and most fervent expressions of patriotism, Hon. M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Hawaii, and Rev. W. M. Kincaid, pastor of the Central Union Church, held the rapt attention of an audience which filled the great auditorium to the portals. During the delivery of the speeches a silence which came from the knowledge of the deep bereavement under which the nation is sorrowing, pervaded the church and every word spoken was heard. The services last night were indicative of the high esteem in which a Christian community held the Christian President. Both speakers were intent upon showing to the people the great lessons to be derived from the noble life of William McKinley, the man as well as the President, and both impressed the audience with the view that the time was here when the red flag of anarchy under which McKinley was assassinated, should no longer be allowed to hang side by side with the stars and stripes and that it should be driven from the face of the land.



MURDERER CZOLGOSZ BEHIND THE BARS.

man came to life and it is a beautiful thing for us to know that early he learned the truths of the church and he believed in God and Christ. As a school boy he seemed to have no other thought; than that he owed a duty to his country. Three months after the firing on Fort Sumter we find him in the ranks. We find him a sturdy American boy like hundreds of thousands of others who took their muskets and went into the field at their country's call. He was always subordinate to duty. It took him four years simply to become a Major and when the war had ended he had proved himself a soldier, obedient and sturdy, always to be counted upon. When the war was over the public mind was in a ferment. The great questions raised by the Civil war were all up for settlement. The expansion of our great dominion was simply beginning to dawn upon the comprehension of the men of the day.

From the very beginning to the end of his life you will see running through it one supreme unbroken quality, that of purpose. When he entered Congress there was nothing in him that gave evidence of unusual ability. He simply plodded along faithfully doing his duty and meeting every demand for his presence as a public speaker.

It was for Rutherford B. Hayes, the Colonel of his old regiment, to point out the way for something more than commonplace service, while Mr. McKinley was in Congress, and one day at the White House Mr. Hayes said to him: "You must devote yourself to some special line," and he advised the study of the tariff, which was a subject, he knew would not be settled in years.

Rutherford B. Hayes made McKinley as truly as one man ever made another. Mr. McKinley was the one man of all others who could profit by such advice, for there was in him that one quality of devotion and seriousness to purpose so essential to success.

He became known in the House of Representatives as an authority on the tariff. Like all men of one idea he became largely a fanatic and it is well he did so for with that policy for which he stood, there came reaction. When Republican defeat seemed to indicate that Protection was not wanted, McKinley was conspicuously steadfast and he declared that national defeat did not make less clear Republican principles. No other statesman ever rose more rapidly in the public estimation than Mr. McKinley. When first called to the presidential chair even his own political supporters doubted that he would meet the requirements of the position. He dispelled every doubt. During the period of national storm and stress he easily proved himself the master of every situation and his election to the second term by the largest popular majority ever given to a presidential candidate, was a splendid personal endorsement of the man. These two administrations are the most brilliant in American history. The future historian will rank McKinley as among the really great rulers—great in patriotism, great in leadership, great in his steadfast attention to duty, great in moral courage, great in simplicity of character and singleness of purpose, great in his loyalty and lofty ideals, in a word great in all which goes to make a statesman and ruler over a free people to be proud of. This will be the martyred president in our history. At the close of our war with Spain we stood at the parting of two ways. The cherished belief of America that it was the aim of the country to be the legal guardian of the western world and go no further. Then came the result of the war, expansion, the possibility of having possessions in every country of the world with the obligation and responsibility of Empire. The foreign press, especially the English, which must understand us Americans better than we understand ourselves, has called the attention of the world since the death of McKinley to this significance of his work. The London Globe, shortly after his death, referred to it in this way: "He was the first to recognize clearly the necessity of the expansion of the United States; the period of his administration will always be famous, in which the epoch of the foundation of the American Empire began. He played, with entire success, the difficult part suddenly thrust upon him by the new imperial policy of his country." A Russian editor said: "He was the first of the American presidents to espouse the imperial idea." The same is true of commercial expansion. He was the first to see the opportunity that was his.

In the world crisis in China he pursued a policy which would have shed luster upon the proudest constitutional government anywhere. Here was a situation that had in it the possibilities of a great world war. He represented America so firmly, so wisely, so successfully, that he not only won for his country renown, but really aided the West as against the East and won the great powers of Europe over to his way of thinking. Like Lincoln, he was called an opportunist, but only in the sense that he tried to translate the will of the people for the nation. He was a clean man, in love with his wife, in love with duty. His devotion to his invalid wife won the admiration of the world. It was a sacred, beautiful thing. If everything else of his career is forgotten, the lesson of his devotion to that invalid wife will live to teach the American people the noble lesson of domestic loyalty. The bullet that struck him down was not directed at

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M'Kinley Was the Man Who Loved All Peoples.

There was a large attendance at Bishop Memorial Chapel at Kamehameha Schools yesterday afternoon, when the memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held. There were not only the students of the school, but as well, many people of Kailahi, who wished to take part in the exercises. The address of the day was made by Judge M. M. Estee, of the United States Court. He said in part:

"I am inclined to think that all I wish to say about William McKinley has been said by others, but nevertheless I am pleased to meet you here today and to say a few words about this great man."

"The other day, when the news of his death came, I met a lady, and she said that she was all broken up and had to go to her room to cry. The whole American people, the young and the old, are broken up, and are now mourning the loss of their chief magistrate."

"Although not a personal friend of his, yet I knew him well, and often heard him speak. I remember one time, he wanted me to tell him all about California, and I knew that his brother was living there and had often told him all about California. But he wanted to know, and when I told him of the growth of the country, of its winding rivers, and snow-peaked mountains overlooking the deep, blue sea, he said to me, 'Say that again; I want to hear that again.' That is the kind of a man he was; he wanted to know more."

"I call him William McKinley, because I believe his name is a title of nobility, and rather call him by that than to call him the President of a great nation."

Here the speaker described William McKinley, saying that he was short and stout, with a head remarkably erect, smooth face, and always met one with a smile. He had a head that no one can fool.

"I remember one time in the House of Representatives, the majority was against him, and yet he stood by what he thought was right, and he wanted to do what he thought was best for all."

"He loved his people and his country. He was not like the man without a country, and do not look for him there, for you will find the wrong man in the wrong place. I have a great deal of respect for a man that loves his country, and I believe that a man who loves his country loves God, and any one who does not love his country, can not love God. Patriotism is not always born with a man, but he is educated to it. Just as a man could be educated to be an assassin. He was not assassinated because he was William McKinley, but because he was the President of the United States, just because he represented you and me. Do you suppose that this assassin would travel from Chicago to Buffalo to kill William McKinley? No; he traveled from Chicago to kill President William McKinley. He was there, not because he was the friend of each and every one of us."

"William McKinley was a man that made no enemies. He could say 'no' to you and still you would feel that he had said 'yes.' He was as sweet and gentle as a little child, with a manly will; a man that did not know fear. When I asked him, one time, to tell me about the war, he spoke for a while and then he stopped and said, 'Did you know I was telling you about myself?' and then he would not speak again. He was a man that had seen active service in the army, and came out unharmed."

"I think that this nation is doing an injustice by not providing stringent measures for the protection of its President. This position ought not to be a place of danger. To be at the head of the greatest nation upon the face of the earth, the nation that guarantees liberty and freedom to all, ought not to be at the cost of one's life."

"I believe that the man who prints journals that stir up the spirit of anarchists does more harm than the one who does the work. They are cowards, afraid to do the work themselves, and want others to do it for them."

"When George Washington died the nation felt that they had lost the best man the country could produce, and that no other could fill his place. But he was the best man at the time, and after him came others that filled the place as well, so it is with President McKinley. He was the best at his time, and others will rise to fill his place. To try to destroy a government by killing its President is a foolish thing to do."

"You can be President of this great nation, for each and every one of you can be a citizen, and I hope that you will have the ambition to be the President of the United States some day. You can not succeed in life without ambition, and you must look ahead, and build castles in the air, as many a great man has done. William McKinley was only a poor boy, and when he was eighteen years old he entered the army. He stayed four years as a private, and from there he worked until he became the first citizen of the great American nation, and but for the assassin's bullet he could have finished his eight years of usefulness."

"I want you all to love your country. You have to be the citizen of some country, and it is better to be the citizen of a great and mighty nation than of a weak one. You have great advantages here in this Kamehameha School or college. I don't know which, but I think I will call it a college. Some day you will be proud that you entered here, and prouder of the fact that you are a citizen under the American flag. I came not expecting to speak, for

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MEMORIAL SERVICES ON SATURDAY AT THE FAMOUS OLD KAWAIAHAO

WITH a mournful solemnity, which bore all the indications of a deep personal grief the people of Honolulu gathered at Kawaiahao church Saturday morning to express their sorrow over the death of President McKinley. Never before in the history of the city has there been such a gathering in Honolulu. Rich and poor, high and low, American and foreigner, had assembled here with but the one purpose—to express their grief at the passing of the President.

The dress and general air of the two thousand people who participated in the services was in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Black was the decorative used at the church, and the same garb was reflected by nearly every mourner. Many of the men wore a handkerchief at their left arm, or upon their headgear, and the women were gowned almost exclusively in black.

The same feeling of sadness was apparent in the solemnity and silence with which the tributes of the speakers were received. Tears were none, but it needed no such outward manifestation to impress upon the casual spectator the grief which these people felt.

The gathering at the church was one which could be duplicated nowhere else in the United States. Hardly a nation but what was represented either in an official capacity, or by some of her citizens. The cosmopolitan nature of Honolulu's population was everywhere evident.

At nine o'clock the church doors were thrown open, and immediately the funeral procession was begun. For it had every characteristic of such an assemblage. Carriage after carriage, in an unbroken line emptied their loads of mourners at the church doors, only to give way to another endless line of mourners on foot. In a steady stream came the simple mourners, as individuals, yet more like an organized body in marching order, with slow and solemn step; a spontaneous outpouring of grief in which all participated. It was more like the gathering at the bier of some beloved relative or friend, than a formal outpouring of sorrow, at the death of a man, whom but few had seen, and fewer still had met. But all appeared by their demeanor to have known him, and respected him. These mourners entered the church in such great numbers as to appear like one vast organization with but a single thought—a duty to perform—to do honor to the memory of the greatest hero of the century—William McKinley.

As the crowds gathered the band played mournful dirges, in keeping with the slow and measured tread of the people. Just as the band struck up, "Nearer My God to Thee," the G. A. R. Post arrived, the flag displayed at half mast on a staff, carried by the color bearer. Within a few minutes they were followed by the Governor and his staff, the latter wearing the regulation dress of the National Guard. A delegation of National Guard officers in undress uniform entered the church immediately following Governor Dole's official party.

As the band ceased playing, the church bell tolled forth, until it also gave way to the softer tones of the church organ. The same spirit of sadness seemed to pervade the interior of the church, as was so plainly written upon the countenances of the gathering throngs. Pillars and posts were draped with sable garment, while each window had its frame of black. It formed a background on the pulpit for the mass of floral decorations. Above were draped two large flags, the folds hung with black.

On the platform, Governor Dole, W. G. Irwin and the ministerial speakers were given seats, while to the rear in the choir loft were the singers.

On the right of the stage were the representatives of the foreign governments, W. R. Hoare, and F. M. Swanzy, Great Britain; Yang Wei Pin and Goo Kim, China; H. W. Schmidt, Norway and Sweden; Miki Saito, Japan; W. A. Lantz, Italy; W. Protenhauer, Germany; and A. Vizzanova, France. Behind the consular party were white-robed girls from Kawaiahao Seminary. In the front row were Judge Estes, Justice Perry, Judge Little and Judge Gear, with Marshal Hendry, Collector Stackable, and other United States officials.

The members of the Governor's staff, National Guard officers and G. A. R., also occupied seats in the front of the church auditorium. On the other side of the platform, Captain Merry, Captain Pond and other army and navy officers occupied seats. Treasurer Wright, Land Commissioner Boyd, Deputy Attorney General Cartwright, Supt. Atkinson and other Territorial government officials also occupied seats in the front. In the royal pew at the rear were Queen Liliuokalani and Princess David and Cupid, with Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox to the left. Delegations from the Chamber of Commerce, Bar Association and other organizations attended, either by committee or in a body.

Within a few minutes of the hour Rev. E. S. Timoteo spoke the invocation, while the auditors listened, in a deep silence, that betokened their sorrow.

W. G. Irwin followed immediately, with a few remarks introducing Governor Dole as chairman of the meeting. He said:

When a few days ago the news was received of the death of President McKinley from the blow of an assassin, which shocked and grieved the whole world, a meeting of citizens was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider appropriate means of expressing the feelings of this community. I was honored in being appointed chairman of the committee to prepare a program for this memorial service, and in that capacity I now have the honor of introducing Governor Dole, who will deliver an address and take charge of the remainder of the exercises.

The Governor announced the first hymn, and the choir lent force to the strong pure voice of Mrs. Annie Montague Turner, singing "Deus Omnipotens." The girls from Kawaiahao school joined in the singing. The choir was made up from the Central Union and Kawaiahao churches.

Rev. F. W. Damon then read appropriate Scriptural selections, and was followed with a brief prayer from C. B. Dyke of the Kamehameha school, who said:

We are gathered together to commemorate the death of our greatest American. We as a world are gathered in sympathy. We pray that we may do as he has done and make our mission more profitable by his example.

We would pray for Thy Heavenly guidance of the Ship of State. We pray for the widow and the family that their wounds may be healed by Thee.

We commend ourselves and our national affairs to Thee and pray for Thy guidance and to Thee shall be the honor and the glory, world without end.

Mrs. Turner then sang, in sweet sympathetic voice, "Peace, Troubled Heart."

REV. MR. MACKINTOSH'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh was the first speaker. He spoke as follows:

"He is not dead, but sleeping." Do not laugh these words to scorn. The man who so lately crossed the river believed in Him who said: "I am the resurrection and the life; whose believeth in me shall never die." That prince among men who was so ruthlessly cut off in the midst of his noble career by the hand of the assassin, who entered the world of men, and bring such woe into the world. There must be in this land of freedom, some force which needs the physician's balm or the surgeon's knife. It was the aim of President McKinley's life to heal wounds, to bring nations together, to advance ways and means for the help and prosperity of his country, yet he was stricken to death in the midst of his work. This is why we mourn. Of what nature is our grief? Is it the passing concern for the great man? Is it only the result of the trouble we are in? If there is anything so fleeting in our woe, the lessons we learn from the tragedy will not be brief.

If we wish to immortalize him our tears will wet his grave, we will aid his widow and will all unite in one vast endeavor to bring his great plans to fruition. Each citizen will do his best to remove evil from the land, and to bring good. Remembering always it is the still small voice, the voice of God, the voice of hand and the love of God, it is for us fellow citizens to mark his day of rest from the toils of earth with new resolutions for the good of our country. If we can put these resolutions into effect it will be a more enduring monument than one of perennial grass or of marble. Let us have these too as memorials, for we will need them to arouse us from the lethargy which will come upon the very best of us. Any one who loves his country, who loves his nation, let us all follow the lead of the illustrious successor of the immortal man who has left us, whose steps he has promised to follow, whose will we will see the truth, for he is not dead, but sleeping.

REV. H. H. PARKER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. H. H. Parker spoke in Hawaiian. He said:

Fellow citizens, we have gathered here today to commemorate the passing from this world of a great and good man, President McKinley. He is loved by those who know him, by his people, and by the world in general. He was loved because he lived not for himself but for all mankind, for his countrymen as well as for others. He was a man sent by the Almighty to rule and to teach men the love of fellowship. He was a wise leader, the pillar and strength of his country. Chosen to lead his people at a time when they needed a wise head to guide, he arose above the perplexing questions of his time, and through his wise administration his country prospered and his people were benefited.

He made a new departure, by which the nation entered upon a new and broader existence, and the country prospered as never before. He made a new history, and raised his country before the eyes of the world. His wisdom and love were felt throughout his country and they have extended across the sea to other countries, until now the world over mourns his loss.

His love for his people was one of the most remarkable characteristics of his life. Chosen by them, from among them, to rule over them, he aimed always to be in touch with them, to feel their needs, to do all he could for them and for their country. He loved so well. He loved to meet them, to grasp their hands, and know their faces. He loved to be with them, to talk with them, to work with them, and to enter with them into their hopes, and joys and fears.

In this spirit of love he went to Madrid to extend his hand to the many there, to be with them, and to learn of their needs. Before thousands of them he stood and told them of the love that was in his heart and how he was trying, as best of mortals can, to do the best he could for them. After his address, while he was reaching forth to grasp his hand, trusting in the love he had and the love of his people, he took their hands one by one, with a smile and a few words of cheer and love. From among the thousands one came with a bandaged hand, and I was told that he offered his left hand to the president, and while he was reaching forth to grasp his hand, with a look of pity and love upon his face, this bandaged hand was raised and sent forth fire and death. This brave man did not look at the assassin with hatred, but it was told that he uttered words of forgiveness, saying: "Lord, forgive him, for he does not know what he is doing." He was a true Christian, and returned good for evil. He lived a pure and unspotted life, and died a man in God. At home he loved those about him, in public life he loved his people and worked for them, in the

administration of his duties, he tried to maintain peace and love among all. From far away China to the little isles of the Pacific he stood as a friend, ever ready for peace and prosperity.

He was a true patriot, for he loved his country better than himself. He worked for the people he loved from the time he was chosen leader until he bade them all "good bye, all. His will be done." From the time he carried arms as a private until he sang, "Nearer My God to Thee," his patriotism was never questioned. Why was he so great and good? He was sent by God to rule and to teach men, and he lived as such until death claimed his own. Truly, the world mourns, for in him they lost a true friend. In passing he left behind lessons of truth and of love, revealing unto us the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

GOV. DOLE'S ADDRESS.

Governor Dole, followed, and was listened to with reverent interest. He spoke as follows:

In our sorrow for the loss of President McKinley, we of these Islands think especially of what he has done for Hawaii. We know that President McKinley had a great interest in these Islands, their history, their people and their government, for his brother was at one time the American consul here during the earlier stages, and the correspondence between the two brothers must have been of such a nature to increase his interest in the Islands and their people.

The interest was further extended by the fact that after ceasing to be American consul to Hawaii, Mr. McKinley's brother became the Hawaiian consul in San Francisco. And all the time that Mr. McKinley was in Congress the people of Hawaii felt that he was their friend and would always help in legislation for the benefit of Hawaii, in so far as was consistent with his duties to his own country.

When he became President of the United States, he carried this interest with him, and the question of closer union between the Islands and the United States, which had been taken up and he was already prepared to consider the question of the welfare of this country.

I think that no one who has thought of President McKinley and who has had an opportunity to read the official correspondence between the United States and Hawaii, has failed to be impressed with his kindness and consideration for the welfare of this country. He was of the people. He was always anxious to promote the prosperity of the individual, and while he was wide awake to the great affairs of this country, yet he always had leisure and a place in his heart for the common people and the people of small interests, and now that he has been taken away so ruthlessly in the very brightest time in his life, I feel we mourn him surely as the friend of the Hawaiian Islands.

I believe that we all share in this feeling—of all races, the white, the Hawaiians, and the Asians, and the people of all the world had learned to love the lost president.

One of the strong features of his character was that McKinley was of the people. I am not very well acquainted with the history of his life, but as I understand it, as a boy he had no superior advantages over the average American boy. He rose so much on account of what he had as the use he made of the opportunities at hand. They found him a man of the people. As a boy, he entered the service of the government in the civil war, and that experience brought him in close touch with the rank and file of the people. This experience had a lasting effect upon his character, and this quality had a great and lasting effect in keeping him in touch with the common people.

In the reception to the public in the White House, that ordeal which has been dreaded by some of the presidents, he entered into the spirit of them and derived from the greatest satisfaction from them. There was never anything unpleasant to him in them. He received foreigners and fellow citizens, white Americans, Indians and negroes, and for all he had a pleasant smile and a warm grasp of the hand.

As President of the United States, he had to consider many questions involving morals. The Cuban question and the Spanish war was a very delicate question. The outbreak in the Philippines against the authority of the United States involved many moral questions. There was a large and outspoken element in the country that felt that America should relinquish her hold on the Philippines, but in all these questions he had the courage to decide. Whether right or wrong, we may be sure that all these questions had his most earnest thought and were decided according to what he thought was for the best of the country. America had come into possession of the Islands without seeking the question was whether we should hold on or let go. The question was decided in favor of holding on and giving to the people who sorely needed it the benefit of American civilization—to these people who had become wards of the American nation.

Of the life of this great man, Rev. Mr. Parker has spoken fully in Hawaiian. The life of this man, his great success at statesmanship, his courage and his many qualities of virtue, will ever stand as his monument. This rich inheritance we have for ourselves and our children. His influence will continue undiminished.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt was the last speaker. Mr. Kincaid was present but having just returned by the Mariposa, did not attempt an address as Mr. Westervelt already had one prepared. The latter expressed his thoughts in the following language:

We had hoped to have the closing address of this service from Mr. Kincaid, because his close touch, for days past, with the scenes of anxiety and sorrow on the mainland would fit him to bring our hearts into more complete and more tender sympathy with the great sorrow which we are now feeling from the death of our great leader.

But just landed from the steamer Mariposa, he does not feel like speaking, and it is necessary for another to say the closing words in this memorial service. It surely cannot be difficult for any one of all these citizens gathered here today to pay from the heart a simple and loving tribute to one of the most kindly and earnest men of the present day, when stricken unto death by the hand of an assassin.

Ten thousand speakers in halls and churches, during the past few days, have borne witness to the personal character and executive ability of the late President McKinley. The testimony borne today by Rev. H. H. Parker in his address to the Hawaiian people, has laid strong emphasis upon the late president's

personal purity of character and life, and the watchful care over the interests of the nation.

One of the prominent newspapers of the South, in thought similar to that of Mr. Parker, pays like gracious tribute to the man from the North who so won the appreciation and affection of the South, and who in the excitement shortly before last electoral contest.

The Nashville (Tenn.) American gives expression to the general feeling of the South in these words:

President McKinley was selected as the object of this mad, unreasoning attack because he was the recognized head of the government, and not because of any objection to him as a man. A more gracious and winsome personality never occupied the high office of chief executive of this great nation. An upright man of the highest moral character, a modest Christian gentleman and a true American patriot, he commands the esteem of all the people, regardless of section or party. There is less of partisan and sectional spirit in him than in any occupant of the White House since the war.

No man has ever made a more earnest, honest effort to be president of the whole people. No president has ever had a sweeter, more even temper, or a greater power to win and hold friends. He has shown himself a much abler man than even the leaders of his party gave him credit for being. Since his advent to the presidency he has constantly grown and broadened.

Another most striking tribute, because most concise and most complete, comes from Bishop Andrews, when standing by the bier of his almost life long friend. The old man was too true to himself as one soon to close his own life and stand before the God of truth, to utter merely complimentary phrases. He cared simply to bring to the people of America the characteristics which had made most impression upon his own mind. The three strong elements of character he emphasized are in our thoughts today:

1. The late president's "incorruptible personal and political integrity."

Integrity is one of the necessary elements in a thoroughly successful political life in the present time. Our Hawaiian young people, and our Chinese and Japanese young people, represented by their consuls, present here today, as well as our blood-born Americans, must learn the lesson that one of the most necessary qualities for them to cultivate is "incorruptible personal and political integrity."

They are growing into citizenship in this republic of which we have so recently become a part.

They desire to have some important place in the affairs of state, sometime during the coming days. It is absolutely necessary for them to learn the truth that there can be no great and successful political future in the United States without "incorruptible personal and political integrity."

2. In the second place, Bishop Andrews emphasized President McKinley's "sincere and generous love for his fellow-men."

3. Great stress was laid upon the strong faith of President McKinley that "the courses of this world are being ordered by Divine Providence, in accordance with the principles of everlasting righteousness."

It is from the ranks of such men, incorruptible, loving, broad-minded in their appreciation of temporal and eternal affairs, that martyrs are chosen. Men without character, or the strong principles which make character, are not called upon to be martyrs. When a man of noble personality and exalted character suffers as an exponent of certain principles of truth, he becomes a martyr, whether in or out of church.

In former days it was said, "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church." This is an inadequate statement, because men have been assassinated whose deaths were utterly unconnected with the propagation of religion, or upon the minds of men—truth which otherwise it had been difficult to make the great world learn.

Rather should it be said "the drops of blood of the martyrs have been the seeds for the growth of the Kingdom of Truth." The Kingdom of truth means a great deal outside of the so-called church. It is the same as the Kingdom of Christ in its truest sense.

When John Huss, one of the martyrs for the growing perception of truth, was on trial, he dreamed that an image of Christ which had painted had been obliterated. It seemed to him as if the liberty of free faith, free speech, free thought, and the resultant development of truth, as represented in Jesus Christ, was about to be destroyed. But there came to him in later nights a second vision, in which he saw a multitude of artists paint the images of Christ in vast numbers upon the hearts of men. He died in full faith that that liberty of personal loyalty to truth would finally win the victory among men.

The Kingdom of Christ stood first of all for the momentous fact of sin and its forgiveness. That this truth might be learned men were burned as torches by Nero to make light for the city of Rome and martyrdom added the first truths of the new religion to gain supremacy over the great Roman empire.

But the Kingdom of Truth, which is the Kingdom of Christ, stands also for that for which John Huss died. Free thought and free speech, for the growth of truth in its desired supremacy over the hearts of men.

It has seemed during these last days to be necessary to forcibly call the attention of the nations to the higher ideas of the foundation of permanent government. This truth underlies the action of men who sometimes take the law into their own hands, fearing that it will not be enforced by rightful authorities. The lesson that law, in its honest meaning, should not be ignored, has perhaps needed the death of President McKinley, the latest martyr of the centuries, came from the boldest enemy—the lowest degree of hatred against government.

It may be at right time in the world's thought to enforce among high and low the idea that the Kingdom of Truth, beyond the foundation of recognized sin and pardon, beyond its liberty of thought and speech in the development of truth, demands also the widest spread recognition of law and punishment as part of permanent government, now and throughout eternity.

It may be that to enforce this most needed lesson, William McKinley was called into the ranks of the noble army of martyrs.

But whether these martyrs come? Through all the ages the God of Truth has been calling the veterans of truth before His great white throne. They have tried to obey truth and have received their reward. Not only do the lessons

taught abide among men, but the sufferers have entered into rest.

President McKinley's favorite hymn was said to be "Lead, Kindly Light." We can be sure that during the days of his official career, as in the days of earlier life, his prayer was:

"Lead, kindly light,
Amid the encircling gloom;
Lead thou me on."

We can also be sure that at the last the seeker after truth received his full reward, and said:

"I know not how I came;
The blue-bending skies
Are canopied above me,
While unfettered, free,
I walk and talk with Thee,
Alone with Thee."

The service closed with the singing of "America," in which all joined with voices softened by sadness, after which Rev. J. P. Erdman pronounced a brief benediction.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL

Two Memorials Are Held With
Special Sermons and
Prayers.

St. Andrew's Cathedral was the scene of two memorial services Sunday morning in honor of the late President McKinley. The columns supporting the chancel arches were draped with mourning. A large American flag hung from the column behind the pulpit, and was draped with black cloth. The first service was that of the Second Congregation and was well attended. It opened with the Funeral March of Chopin played by Organist Wray Taylor, who officiated at both services. Special minor chants were sung by the choir, and the anthem was "Sleep thy last sleep," by Barnaby. The special hymns were "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer My God to Thee," both favorites of the dead President. The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh preached the sermon eulogizing the late President and calling the attention of his hearers to the exemplary life he led. His text was the first three verses of the twelfth chapter of Daniel. Handel's Dead March in Saul was played at the end of the service, which was very impressive throughout.

At 11 o'clock the Bishop's congregation had a memorial service which opened with a funeral march. The service was a full choral celebration of the Holy Communion. The altar lights and the candelabra on either side were lighted, and with the sombre mourning made a weird effect. The service was in charge of Rev. V. H. Kiteat assisted by Rev. F. Fitz. The hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung by the supplied choir. During the service Mr. Kiteat read a special collect, also epistle and gospel. His sermon, a very appropriate one for the occasion, was listened to with close attention. His text was "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto governors; as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers and for the praise of them that do well," etc.

During the celebration Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord" was played on the organ. It being the festival of St. Michael and all Angels special reference was made to its observance. At the evening service the Rev. Frank Fitz read himself in as a deacon and then preached his first sermon since ordination.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu
Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over. Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out. Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action. The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged. They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it. Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—M. Santos Dumont's airship, while circling about, preparatory to an ascent, struck some tree branches and instantly collapsed. The debris fell to the ground with the aeronaut, who was not hurt. He will repair the balloon, which will take several weeks.

The Pacific Mail Company has secured forty-two negro longshoremen for work at San Francisco, the men coming from Cincinnati.

KOMEL

Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

CARBONATED BY THE

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

(Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii.
Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Main.

Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track For Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 38" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS. Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahuhi wharf, Maui.

JEWELS

The big freighter Oregonian has just brought us a large shipment of our well known "Jewel" Stoves and Ranges, making our stock complete in twenty-nine different styles.

Jewel Stoves for wood, all sizes. Jewel Ranges for wood, all sizes. Jewel Stoves for coal, all sizes. Jewel Ranges for coal, all sizes.

A number of each kind are fitted with our new special hot water coils, ready to be connected to the boiler.

We make a specialty of this work, which we perform in an up-to-date manner, at a reasonable cost.

Hot water can be obtained in a few minutes after starting the fire, by using our method.

We carry all the parts for our stoves and ranges, enabling us to replace any breakage or loss caused by accident, or wear or tear.

These celebrated Jewel Stoves and Ranges are made from the very best material, and are constructed on scientific principles, thereby obtaining the greatest amount of heat from the least amount of fuel.

We deliver to any part of the city, set up the stove, and connect to the chimney, free of charge (boiler connections extra), and guarantee our work in every respect.

If you purchase from us, we will make a liberal allowance for your old wood or coal stove, regardless of the kind.

Call and inspect our samples on the second floor (House Furnishing Department), and be convinced that you can get the best at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian, due here in two weeks, will bring us a very large shipment of our celebrated Gurney cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes.

Refrigerators at \$10.50 and upwards, and Ice Boxes at \$7.50 and upwards, made of hard wood and elegantly polished. It will pay you to wait, as you will save money by buying a Gurney, as they use less ice than any Refrigerator made.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Dealers in... CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu. Store open from 7:30 a. m., to 5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

"I believe I saved my (nine-year-old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hope, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

TO PROBE FIRE FRAUDS Court of Claims Will Act on Monday.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Court of Fire Commissioners will on Monday investigate the charges of fraud made against certain claimants, who are alleged to have buried their goods before the fire.

These goods were afterwards taken out of the earth, though claims have been filed with the fire court for their alleged loss, aggregating hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars.

Though the commissioners have long been suspicious of the character of some of the native claims, they had no positive evidence of fraud until about two weeks ago when Alexander Smith, an Hawaiian claimant, casually disclosed some startling facts while on the stand. He frankly admitted that upon learning of the proposed action of the Board of Health, he buried the most valuable of his personal property, in a hole in the ground, which he then covered with boards and corrugated iron. After the fire he recovered his property, though in a damaged condition. Smith said that he had made no claim for this property. Upon further questioning he gave the names of other claimants, who had done the same thing, and it developed that some people had in claims for goods so buried, and afterwards recovered. One woman in particular, Lahapa Maulawa, was reported by him to have done this, though previously when presenting her own claim she had indignantly resented the insinuation. There are probably half a dozen other claimants in the same category, and a thorough investigation is to be made of the matter Monday afternoon. It has not been decided whether to have the meeting public or private. The Commissioners may go into executive session to hear the testimony, which is expected to be sensational in the extreme. Witnesses will be subpoenaed, and called to testify, though the suspected parties will not be allowed to participate at the hearing. The fire court has the same power which is conferred on the circuit courts to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and accounts and to punish persons guilty of contempt. The examination of all witnesses will be very severe, with a view to learning the names of all persons attempting fraud or deception. What will be done if such fraud is proven, is of course a matter of conjecture, but it is likely to not only result in all such claims being thrown out, but in a possible criminal prosecution.

JAPS STILL BEING HEARD.
The Japanese still hold the boards before the fire court. One man yesterday had in a claim for \$5 for a gold tooth, which he alleged he had been cleaning, and which he dropped when the fire came. A woman had in a claim of five dollars each for lamps, and when Chairman Macfarlane remonstrated with her, over the cost, she pointed to the hanging chandeliers in the room and said hers were like those. The court adjourned yesterday until Monday out of respect to the late President McKinley.

SPORTING NEWS FROM OVER SEAS

Dr. H. E. Rowell's string of racers has been sold in Chicago. Malay brought \$2,000, St. Cuthbert \$1,500, Alice \$750 and The Phoenixian \$300. Dr. Rowell is very ill.

Jockey Johnny Wood has signed with John W. Schott for another year, consideration \$8,000.

Good Hope, of Caesar Young's stable, may never race again.

Goldsmith won the \$15,000 junior championship stakes for W. C. Whitney at Gravesend.

Crescens and The Rabbit will race at the Readville track today for the \$20,000 stake offered by Thomas P. Lawson, the winner to take all.

On September 21st Borlma was to have raced Lord Derby at Boston for \$10,000.

On October 9th, at Lexington, Ky., The Abbott will trot against Borlma for a purse of \$30,000.

Racing has started at the Oakland track.

Leonard Loring has been disqualified for the \$24,000 Great Filly stake, and the race given to W. C. Whitney's Blue Girl, who was beaten by a short head. Irregularity of entry was the ground.

The American Turf Congress has been superseded by the Western Jockey Club.

Jim Jeffries lost \$100 by failing to stop Hank Griffin in four rounds at Los Angeles. Jeffries weighed 220 pounds. Five thousand people witnessed the go.

Harry Corbett, the brother of Jim Corbett, may referee the Jeffries-Ruhlin match.

The sporting writers give Jeffries somewhat the worst of his go with Hank Griffin. The champion could not reach Griffin. Jeffries' next appearance in the ring will be with Joe Kennedy.

George Gardner's hand is said to be troubling him, and he may not be able to fight Walcott in San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL.

There were so few business days of the past week that the business was practically nil though there was some strengthening of lines along various directions. The greatest strength was developed by Ewa, though there was no advance in the price. The offerings were slight yet sufficient to make the demand noticeable. Everything put out was grabbed. It was the report on exchange that the crop of Ewa would exceed 20,000 tons by a great deal, as there was now reported above 27,000 tons ground. The condition of Hawaiian Agricultural is remarkable. In San Francisco the shares selling for \$24, while here there was a strengthening of prices, the last sales being at \$25.50. While much of this of course is due to the fact that the investors want the shares of the company, instead of the Makaweli stocks, there is a great discrepancy.

Oahu figured to the extent of eighty-five shares sold and inquiries for more at \$125, which is the rate of the last sale. The reported drop of this plantation is somewhere in the neighborhood of 22,000 tons, and there is a long movement looked for in this company soon. Kahuku ruled steady at \$23.25, the same rate as has marked the shares previously, and the reports are that there will be good things in store as the crop will be in excess of 7,000 tons.

During the coming week there will be a lot of money paid out in the shape of dividends and this will go part for the payment of interest and the remainder for the purchasing of good shares, as the market is believed to be about at the bottom.

The greatest feature of the money market seems to be the amount of money in search for investment in bonds. There is more demand for Oahu Railroad bonds than there is supply in sight at the present time. Yesterday there was a condition which has not been reached in years, the selling of Government 5s at par. This means that the men with ready money want investments without the fluctuations of the stock market.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.
There has been an unusually quiet week in the real estate market, as there have been few people about town, the only topic of interest being to a great extent the tragedy at Buffalo. Some inquiry has been the result of the announcement that the Rapid Transit line was to be put through to Kalia at once. There is a belief that some such plan will be followed by the people who live makai of the present terminus of the line at Alexander street, and the extension of the road through to King and even to Waikiki may be secured within a short time. The baseball plans have been discussed quite a deal during the week and even in prospect of the Kalia grounds there seems to be a determination to push the Pawaia field, so that there may be two pleasure spots soon. Among the recorded purchases of the week was that of Mrs. Henry Castle of a lot on the slope of the hill toward the road up Manoa, in the College Hills tract. It is her intention to build a Swiss chalet at once.

THE SUGAR MARKET.
San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1901.

Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. T.
Dear Sirs: We last had this pleasure 14th inst. per U. S. T. "Warren". Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, prices established 12th inst. still being in force.

Basis—September 16th, no sales; 17th, cost and freight sale 600 tons at 3 3/4; 18th, spot sale 300 tons at 3 3/4, establishing basis for 96 deg. Centrifuels in New York on that date 3.75c, San Francisco, 3.375c.

London Beets—Sept. 16th, 7.10 1/2; 17th and 18th, 7.9.

Dry Granulated New York—No change.

London Cable—Sept. 12th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 10.3, Fair Refining, 9.3 against 12.7 1/2 and 11.9 respectively, same date last year; September Beets, 7.10 1/2 against 11.4 1/2 same period last year; October Beets, 8.1 1/2 against 10, corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—A declining tendency is still manifest in the Raw Sugar Market according to mail advices from New York. Refiners are indisposed to purchase and a few forced sales are the only recorded transactions. Several cargoes of Javas which arrived at the Breakwater, have been stored in the hopes that higher prices might be realized later. Old crop beet sugars have ruled easier, while on the other hand new crop beets show relatively more firmness. A large and steady demand for Refined has been in evidence but lately orders are less numerous.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willet & Gray report Sept. 12th, U. S. four ports in all hands estimated Sept. 11th, 187,232 tons against 61,416 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba estimated Sept. 10th, 82,500 tons against 6,342 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable Sept. 12th, at latest uneven dates, 984,732 tons against 664,409 tons; increase over last year 320,323 tons.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

CHICAGO'S TRIBUTE TO DEAD PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The day of mourning for President McKinley was observed by all persons in this city. Besides the closing of all places of business, the memorial parade, exercises in all the churches and at the Auditorium in the evening there was five minutes of silence, minutes when the whole world seemed dumb and motionless. The five minutes silence was the sum and crown of yesterday's ceremony. It was 2:30 when the whirl of the city ceased suddenly. The parade, street cars, elevated trains, the clicking of the telegraph instruments came to a standstill. The pause was so brief and utter that it is not possible to describe or forget it.

The whole character of the day's ceremonial in Chicago was marked by the most extraordinary decorum. The meeting at the Auditorium was the scene of a remarkable demonstration. Here an audience estimated at over 5,000 gathered to conclude the day of prayer and meditation with appropriate ceremonies. The speakers were John C. Black, former Congressman Adams, Lieutenant Governor Northcott, Rev. Edward Father Kelly and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. When Dr. Gunsaulus declared that the death of McKinley had killed anarchy, as the death of Lincoln had killed slavery, there was great applause. Dr. Gunsaulus closed as follows:

"More than resolutions of committees, more than party promises, or official orders, the awful cost and sacrifice of Garfield and the spirit flowing from his wounds have fatally struck the spoils system. More than jails or scaffolds, more than national armaments or stringent legislation, the gentle, pure, just and loving spirit of William McKinley flowing from his wounds will at last, under God's helping hand, annihilate anarchy. Civilization costs, but it is worth all it costs. These three graves have been dug in the hearts of the American people, but they alone will keep the heart of the nation strong and pure."

"It is fitting that we should reflect upon that majestic power for self-sacrifice which won victory after victory, until it reached its grandest triumph in conquest over death itself. When he came to death at the very moment when the aims and purposes of his life had brought forth a visible harvest of seed, waiting to be planted for a new era and a new harvesting, he transformed death into a messenger of the highest and made him servant of that same self-sacrificing spirit that said: 'It is God's way. His will be done.'"

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Journal of Commerce says: It has been learned from an authoritative source that plans for the practical consolidation and direction of the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads are in course of preparation. These plans include the formation of a new parent company.

Consolidation at a Standstill.
Notwithstanding the fact that the committee appointed for appraising the respective values of the floating stock of the Wilder and the Inter-Island companies handed in its report some time ago, the matter of a consolidation of the two companies has not been able to progress any further owing to the absence of a number of the large stockholders in both companies.

The Wilder steamers are fewer in number than the Inter-Island company's, but owing to the fact that four of the Wilder steamers are of steel while all the Inter-Island steamers are of wood the Wilder steamers were valued at \$1,000 more than the other company's. The proposed consolidation, which will be made with a view to reducing the expenses of maintaining two managements, will thus not be progressing before the return of the large stockholders.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.
O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than four have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

NO LICENSE FOR KOHALA Government Will Not Consent to Lease.

There will be no license for the development of the wafer of the Kohala mountain reservoirs until Congress acts upon the matter. This was indicated by yesterday's mail and later confirmed by Gov. Dole.

Letters from the Department of the Interior received by Governor Dole yesterday put the quietus upon any further talk of the granting of rights for the collection of the water, as there seems no power to license the same. The letter contains a decision from Judge Proudfit, one of the Attorneys General for the Interior department, based upon the application of Samuel Parker for the right to operate a ditch or ditches for irrigating purposes.

In this opinion Judge Proudfit holds that there is no authority in the laws of Hawaii, under which the Territorial government can grant a lease for ninety-nine years, of any government lands, for the purposes of maintaining such ditches. This means that there must be either one of two things done before there can be any progress made with the plans, at the head of which are Col. J. W. Jones; the unearthing of some law which has not been called to the attention of the department, or action by Congress which will give to the local government authorization to make grants of this character.

Judge Proudfit said, after writing the letter, to the correspondent of the Advertiser at Washington that the decision was by no means final and that any further points might be taken up with the land office at any time, there being one point upon which there might be disagreement, the laws of the Territory which are being interpreted by the department, and upon which there may be more light cast. The case upon which the decision is based is the second application of Samuel Parker, his first application having been sent back here for report, pending which he made the second request.

Gov. Dole said yesterday afternoon that from this opinion there was no recourse now and the local government would be bound by it in the consideration of the latest application for a license. This means that the Jones license is in limbo until there is taken some steps by Congress, which will give local officers more jurisdiction over the situation. As a consequence there is no doubt but that the meeting of the Governor's council will be without incident.

**CATTLE THIEVES
COME TO GRIEF**
Waiohinu, Sept. 25, 1901.

For years a systematic stealing of cattle has been going on in the whole district of Kau and particularly in the neighborhood of Waiohinu and Kahuku. Last June the writer made determined efforts to get at the bottom of it and Colonel Norris at last agreed to give a reward of \$100.00 for every conviction. This stirred up the police department and ably assisted by Mr. Thomas Martin their efforts have been rewarded with success. On Sunday, the 22nd, a large gang was bagged and on trial two natives—Kalo and Hui and one Jap, Tageta, pleaded guilty and are sent to the Circuit Court at Kohala.

One Jap, Tumi, pleaded guilty to distilling liquor and was fined \$100.00, which was promptly paid.

W. F. R.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

How to Save Fuel
THE GAS VEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Onu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukuias Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukuias, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited
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D Will Keep I S CLEAN I PURE N F E C T I N E

Your Premises,
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And in
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One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

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Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
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A Car Load of Agate and Tinware Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

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THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$1.50
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 15.00
Per Year, Foreign 8.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 1.

Exit the Kohala water scheme.

Honolulu can hardly be rated as "un-American" after its heartfelt display of grief over the assassination of the President.

It will need a million dollars to make the Brooklyn bridge safe and about another million to keep Tammany in commissions for doing the work.

The attempt to remove Gov. Dole will probably meet the distinguished non-success which attended the scheme, engineered by the same hands, to annex Hawaii to California.

J. Ogden Armour paid \$19,700 for diamonds and pearls smuggled by him into this country. His wife wore the jewels at a society function in Chicago, through which the customs officials first became acquainted with the fact.

Mr. Roosevelt has a right to choose whether or not he should expose Mr. Roosevelt to the knife or bullet of the assassin, but he has no right to expose the President of the United States. All citizens should do their best to safeguard that official, the First Citizen not excepted.

Politics sees strange changes. Three years ago Mr. Roosevelt was Secretary Long's assistant. Now Mr. Long is President Roosevelt's assistant. There was friction between them before and it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that Mr. Long thinks of resigning.

Justice is not walking with a leaden heel in the case of Czolgosz. His trial probably began on the 23d and by this time may be over. It might be regarded as probable that the Buffalo lawyers assigned to the assassin's defense did not over-exert themselves in the matter.

Honolulu has distinguished itself by its tributes to the late President. The files of the Advertiser show an extraordinary state of public interest and sympathy—a remarkable outpouring of commemorative speech. The natural Americanism of the city has rarely had a finer or truer expression.

The Boers are winning no big fights but they are just active and successful enough in a small way to keep England's war expenses going. Evidently they hope for a great revision of political feeling in England which will win them peace with profit. There can be no other object, unless it be foreign intervention, to keep them out on the veldt leading the wolf's life.

It is again proposed to run a railroad through British Columbia and Alaska to connect with the trans-Siberian line. That such a road will ever be built is doubtful owing to the immense distances over which there would be no local traffic worth the while and to the further fact that trans-Pacific steamers could easily underbid it as a carrier of through freight.

Czolgosz, the assassin, was born in Detroit in 1872. He has four brothers, one of whom is a Regular soldier, fighting in the Philippines. According to the dispatches the soldier brother was a member of Battery M, Sixth Artillery, and was wounded by the explosion of a shell at Sandy Hook in 1898. He left the army and reenlisted. Leon, the assassin, has kept a saloon, has been on a farm and has generally had unsettled habits.

Senator Wellington is not convincing in his denial of his rabid McKinley interview. When it appeared he made no protest. Asked by a reporter if he had meant what he said, he plainly indicated that he had. When clubs began to expel him and the people of Maryland to denounce him, Wellington suddenly discovered that he had never said anything at all against the dying President. It is not surprising, however, that the people continue to stick to their first impressions.

The statement that Gov. Dole, who was absent and ill at the time the Bar Association arraigned Humphreys, really made the charges embraced in their brief, proceeds as easily from Humphreys as fifth down from a sewer. The whitewashed knave now proposes, if he can, to lie the Governor out of office. Fortunately Secretary Cooper and other influential Hawaiians will soon be where they can take a hand in checking this little conspiracy and showing the Arizona refugee in his true light.

Criticism of President Roosevelt for being in the Adirondacks when President McKinley died failed to take account of his peculiar position. A Vice-President was once described by Roscoe Conkling as a man waiting for a funeral and the gibes has a sting of truth. Mr. Roosevelt probably felt that if he stayed within reach of the yellow reporters they would be sure to misrepresent him; and that he was in danger, with them as his interpreters, of either under-doing or over-doing his natural grief. So he buried himself in the woods until the consequences of Czolgosz's murderous deed should shape themselves.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

That there is no monopoly of sorrow for the late Chief Magistrate of the Nation is shown in the spontaneous display of feeling which has marked the city during the week. Wherever citizens gathered the name of McKinley was on their lips before they parted, and in every instance the expressions were those of true grief and sympathy.

In the morning for his loss, and the expressions of admiration for the character of the man, all distinctions of nationality and race are lost. The great man of today is not the personal property of his own people, but the world claims a part in his work and work. There was in the labor for humanity of the late president much that makes his loss not only deplorable to Americans, but to the people of all nations, for in every action he has done that which has stood for the knitting together of the nations and the uplifting of humanity. A generation cannot undo his labor for the bringing closer of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. His message upon the sufferings of the Cubans will be a classic long after that race ceases to play an individual part in the world. Later generations of Filipinos will see the benevolence of his ideas and the true intent of his plans for the bettering of their condition, when the fortune of war placed them as wards of the nation.

So through the list there is not a people to whom some act has not endeared the man, and the Nation through him. And here it is fitting that there be on the discourse of the people who listen to words in memorial, men of all nationalities and creeds, for the man was above creed in his love of his fellows, and in him were personified the traits of manliness which endear a great personality to all men.

NOT VINDICATED AT HOME.

The so-called vindication of the Arizona criminal who occupies a seat on the bench of the First Circuit Court would never have been given him if evidence to expose the falsehoods he told Attorney General Knox in his reply to the charges of the Bar Association had been in hand instead of five thousand miles away, in a place the cable does not reach. Humphreys took full advantage of the isolation of Hawaii to make statements that were deliberately and flagrantly untrue, believing that there would be no time for the Bar Association to meet them with proper affidavits. He reckoned aright in that respect, and so he will be able to return, dripping with the whitewash that cannot cover his moral leprosy and proclaiming that he has been "exonerated." But assuredly he will return to endure the scorn and contempt of every man whose good opinion is worth anything or whose mind is not warped by a desire to overturn the American Territorial regime here and go in with the worst class of natives for spoils and plunder.

That the quality of the "vindication" may be better observed, we will quote the charges in which Attorney General Knox, deceived by Humphreys' glib prevarications, stamps as unsupported and probably untrue: I.—It is asserted that Judge Humphreys, while holding his judicial office, controls and is engaged directly and actively in the publication and editing of a partisan newspaper.

Every lawyer, politician and newspaper man in Honolulu knows that this charge is true; and affidavits in plenty could be had to support it. One was sent to the Attorney General who contradicted it by citing the unsupported word of Humphreys himself.

II.—It is asserted that Judge Humphreys has taken and continues to take an active and leading part in bitter political controversies within the Territory of Hawaii and within his judicial circuit.

There is not an observant man in Honolulu who does not know that this charge is also valid.

III.—The third charge avers that Judge Humphreys has used his position on the bench and the powers and privileges of his office improperly to promote his own personal and political ends.

Every people of Honolulu need no evidence whatever, more than their own common knowledge supplies, of the absolute verity of this charge.

IV.—The fourth charge avers that Judge Humphreys has been harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive toward members of the bar, and others appearing before his court, and has abused his powers over them.

This is a charge which, in Honolulu at least, goes without the saying.

These being the facts Humphreys is no more vindicated at home, among those who know him and know his case, than he was when he went away, with cheap lies on his lips, "merely to seek recreation."

CANADA IS CRESTFALLEN.

The Sun prints a special from Ottawa which shows that the census causes great dissatisfaction in Canada. Only in the West is there anything like the increase in population that was expected as a result of the expensive attempts of the Government to induce immigration. The older provinces in the east, with the exception of Quebec, show appreciable growth, and one province, Prince Edward Island, has fallen off in population in the last ten years.

The official figures for the whole Dominion are 5,338,883, whereas a population of at least 5,600,000 was confidently expected. The new figures show an increase of only 565,644 over the figures of 1891. The great Protestant province of Ontario, whose population was 2,114,329 according to the 1891 census, has added but 62,000 in ten years and the protests of the Conservative party in that progressive part of the Dominion are loud and bitter against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal administration.

They declare that the census belies the boast of the Liberals as to the cessation of the exodus, and shows that there has been nothing in the Laurier Government's policy that tended to attract immigration or induce exiles to return home. They declare, moreover, that the figures prove that under Sir Wilfrid's policy no new industries have been created and no new markets have opened up to the farmer.

The Liberal reply to complaints about the inconsiderable growth shown in Ontario is that the Conservatives pad-

ded the figures for that Province in 1891 in order to maintain its percentage of representation in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The representation of all the Provinces is based on that of the Province of Quebec, whose quota is fixed by the act under which the Dominion was formed. According as the population of the Provinces becomes greater or less proportionately than that of Quebec the number of members they are entitled to send to Parliament is increased or diminished.

There was great disgust in Ontario when it became known that the ratio of increase there had not kept pace with that in Catholic Quebec, and it was feared that in consequence the Province might be deprived of one or more of its members of Parliament. But that this humiliation will not be inflicted upon the Upper Canadians now seems certain, for a statement to that effect made by Chief Census Commissioner Blue was evidently inspired by the Government, which is naturally inclined to be most conciliatory until the storm in all parts of the east has blown over.

To the counter allegation that the count in the Province of Quebec was a dishonest one, intended to give it and the French-Canadians more than their due share of influence in Parliament, the Toronto Globe, a Liberal organ, makes this reply:

"The motion of a campaign against French domination was so attractive, the cry had worked so well in Ontario at the last general election, that it was hard to abandon it even when the story was completely disproved by the census returns. Some of the opposition journals, ignoring the really important feature of the returns, which is the growth of the West, treat the matter as if it were a contest between Ontario and Quebec, and the latter had obtained some unfair advantage. Now if there had been anything abnormal or unexpected in the growth of Quebec there would have been at least a basis of fact for the uncharitable work upon. As a matter of fact, and we regret to say it, the rate of increase in Quebec for the last decade is less than in the decade from 1871 to 1881."

There is no doubt that, while the press throughout the length and breadth of the land has expressed discontent with the results of the 1901 census, the protests would have been much more violent were they not repressed by a sense of national pride and fear of hurting the country abroad. But among the people the depression is deep. They realize that despite the expenditure of enormous sums for public works, such as canals and railways and in subsidies to private undertaking, the East has made little real progress since confederation, and they can find small assurance of improvement in the future.

DISAPPOINTED TEACHERS.

The teachers who went to the Philippines, on the Thomas are finding that life in our Oriental possessions is not all a sweet idyllic dream and are proving, incidentally, that they are not the stuff of which pioneers are made. Not all of them, it is true, have fallen down, but the majority insist that the Philippines have no attractions equal to those of home and mother. Nor is the task of teaching the young idea how to shoot altogether congenial to the lady teachers owing to the fear that the shooting may be done in their direction.

What is needed in the disturbed archipelago is a body of instructors possessed of the nerve and physique of the young men who taught school on the American frontier in the days of Indian warfare. The idea of sending interesting schoolmarms or youthful male "tenderfeet" among the treacherous Tagals and Igorrotes has some of the elements of comic opera and some of impending tragedy. Inasmuch as the present duty of the United States is merely to teach English, it seems as if the wiser plan would have been to select the more intelligent young men of the army and establish them in small squads throughout the islands where they would act both as teachers and police. This would be all right for a beginning. In process of years, perhaps, the time would come for the advent of the ladies.

Let it be hoped that the disappointed schoolmarms will soon find surcease of sorrow as the wives of returning officers and that the young men, who fear the dangers of the jungle, will fall into agreeable vacancies in the vegetable trade.

San Diego, despite the prospective removal of the Santa Fe line of steamers, yet has hopes of becoming a large and permanent depot of Oriental trade. The Rock Island railroad is said to have designs on the port, in which event another big line of steamers would be organized. Honolulu would appreciate a service of this kind so as to have a chance at Southern California business and a convenient Eastern route of travel during the winter.

Is there anything in recent events to warrant the opinion that Governor Dole would be removed without a hearing or that the removal of Presidential appointees, even for grave cause—which of course does not exist in the case of the Territorial Executive—is a part of Washington settled policy?

The San Francisco strike has pretty well impoverished California farmers, who could not get their crops moved and is likely to array the agricultural vote of the State against trades-unionism.

A Springfield, Mass., miser left \$100,000 in diamonds and other precious stones.

Secretary of Treasury Gage has decided to place internal revenue collections to the amount of \$5,000,000 in national depositories, and purchase \$20,000,000 in bonds.

Three men were arrested in San Francisco having wax molds for dollar pieces and directions for making counterfeit money. It is believed the gang is a dangerous one.

The city of Foochow, in China, was nearly completely destroyed by fire August 18. European merchants lost a million dollars. Thousands of Chinese looters had been dispersed by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Nothing
Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St. South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other remedies in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

SHAMROCK III
LEADS THE BUNCH

(From Monday's daily.)

In order to find out which is the fastest of the third class yachts a race was sailed yesterday in which five of the boats that competed in the Regatta Day fiasco took part. They were the Shamrock III, Pirate, Vi-ke, Skip and Myrtle, the winner of the race last Saturday week.

The race was round a stake-boat off Waikiki and return to the harbor, a distance of about eight miles.

A start was made from the lighthouse at 11 a. m. The start was regularly made according to the three bomb system. A. L. C. Atkinson started the boats and acted as judge.

The Myrtle got away first, closely followed by the Pirate, the Vi-ke was third, the Shamrock III fourth, and the Skip brought up the rear of the procession.

The Myrtle and the Pirate kept the lead until the spar buoy was passed, shortly after which the Shamrock III and Vi-ke crawled up and went to windward of them. The Pirate tacked first, closely followed by the Shamrock III and the Vi-ke. The Myrtle was apparently looking for a stronger breeze out to sea.

The Shamrock III retained the lead and rounded the Waikiki stake-boat first, the Vi-ke being second, Pirate third, and Skip fourth. The Myrtle, being hopelessly behind, gave the race up. Shamrock III led all the way from the spar buoy to the finish, her time on crossing the line being one hour fifty-four minutes. The Pirate finished a fair second, three minutes and forty-two seconds later.

The finishing times of the boats were: Shamrock III, 1 hour 54 minutes; Pirate, 1 hour 57 minutes 42 seconds; Vi-ke, 1 hour 59 minutes 20 seconds; Skip, 2 hours 2 minutes 49 seconds; Myrtle, no time taken.

The wind was true and steady but southerly blowing about seven knots an hour. The sea was a trifle choppy.

Shamrock III was sailed in the race by C. D. Walker, H. E. Walker and A. R. Cunha. Prince David sailed the Vi-ke, which made a splendid showing considering the fact that she carried no spinnaker.

SHIPS WERE NOT
AT HIGH SPEED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—There was little beyond technicalities and tiffs in the Schley court of inquiry today. Captain Harbor, executive officer on the Texas during the war, was called to continue his testimony. On cross examination he refused to change his statement that there was no picket line off Cienfuegos, although Admiral Schley said one had been maintained. He disclaimed all knowledge of signals and said also that the weather was not very bad. This led to a squabble, as the log books of the ships were different upon this point. He also said that in his opinion the fleet was out further at night than in day, and would not change though other witnesses said the opposite. He objected to the attorneys' method of questioning and to having a finger shaken at him.

Admiral Higginson was recalled and questioned at length as to the distance of the ships from shore, but he could not change his testimony to any extent, and said his memory was not as good as to things which happened three years ago. He said that from the distance from shore a vessel might have slipped out in the night.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of Guam, executive officer of the Massachusetts during the war, asked as to the speed with which the fleet proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago said that it was not nearly as great as possible. He told of the plan of Schley as expressed to sink the Colon, and how he withdrew afterward without doing it at all.

The Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 34c; centrifugal, 96 test, 34c. Molasses sugar, 2 1/2-22c. Refined, steady: No. 6, 4.65c; No. 7, 4.55c; No. 8, 4.45c; No. 9, 4.40c; No. 10, 4.35c; No. 11, 4.30c; No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, 4.20c. Standard A, 5.00c; confectioners' A, 5.05c; mould A, 5.60c; cut loaf, 5.75c; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.35c; granulated, 5.25c; cubes, 5.50c.

News Notes.

All peace plans anent the steel strike have failed. Washington's hop crop is said to be in danger. The Mexican International Railroad has been sold to Speyer & Co., of New York.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, September 13, 1901.

2316—Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Yesterday was pay-day for the employees of the Territory.

Justice Galbraith and Mrs. Galbraith returned Saturday from their outing on Hawaii.

W. H. Lambert, superintendent of the Hilo Railroad Company, is in the city on business.

It is estimated that this year's crop of Ewa plantation will be in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons.

Thursday, September 26th, the bark St. Katherine left Hilo for San Francisco. She is loaded with sugar.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid and wife were welcomed back on Saturday from an extended vacation on the Mainland.

Six young Hawaiians and one Japanese were captured by the police last night. They were sleeping on the Naval dock.

W. G. Cooper, cashier of the First National Bank, and wife, returned from a brief trip to the Coast, on the Mariposa.

The steamer Nippon Maru arrived at San Francisco September 19, making the trip from Honolulu in 5 days, 17 hours and 17 minutes.

In a San Francisco case the Treasury Department has ruled that minor children of resident Chinese merchants are entitled to land in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton returned on the Mariposa from their wedding trip in Europe. Another bridal party on the Mariposa was comprised of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hemenway.

Purser Birmingham, of the steamer Hawaii, reports that the new lighthouse at Kawaihae has been completed. The new lighthouse is slightly taller than the old structure which heretofore marked the waters of Kawaihae.

The free distribution of palms, plants and trees from the government nursery will not be resumed until after the 15th day of this month, so as not to interfere with the propagation of forest tree seeds now going on to be ready for the rainy season.

The distribution of the 125 companies of Coast Artillery made by Secretary Root in an order of September 26th, makes an assignment of two companies to Honolulu. As we already have the two companies, there will be no change in the present arrangements.

In a few weeks the construction will begin of the new wharf to be built by the U. S. & L. Co. It will be situated near the cattle pen, and will be able to accommodate vessels of a tonnage up to 150 tons. The work, of which the principal part will be in charge of Diver Lund, will probably be two months under construction.

The Ke Au Hou reports that there has still been no rain in Hamakua. While no smoke could be seen from the landings, the fire is said to be burning further mauka. The men on the steamer say that the cane looks very yellow, and that if there are no rains very soon, the chances of a good crop are very slim, indeed.

The big freight steamer Oregonian, which was in Honolulu a short while ago, left Kahului for New York on September 24. She carried a load of 28,000 bags of sugar, this being practically all the sugar on hand in Maui. The schooner S. T. Alexander has consequently had to wait for her load, which is to consist of 800 tons. She will probably sail for San Francisco the beginning of this week.

The commissioner of agriculture yesterday took Mr. Eben Low on a trip through the Nuuanu forest, the latter gentleman being very much interested in forest matters. Mr. Low expressed himself as much pleased with the work being carried on there. He saw a large patch of the panic grass growing, and was so impressed with it that when he leaves on Tuesday for Hawaii he will take a lot of roots with him. A heavy shower of rain fell in the forest while they were there, but it did not reach town.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20—M. Pimental to Joao Pimental, upper half of grant 4216 (9.5 acres), Panalo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2.

Kaelu to H. Hana, R. P. 890, Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$125.

D. P. Hoopala to Woodlawn Fruit Company, undivided one-fourth interest in R. P. 2877, Kul. 3335, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$900.

Mama and husband to D. P. Hoopala, undivided one-fourth interest in R. P. 2877, Kul. 3335, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$900.

Jos. Flores and wife to M. Machado, R. P. 1099, Kul. 1095, Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$250.

September 23—G. B. Schrader to Gus Schwartz, portion of R. P. 7164, Kul. 5110, west side of School street, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1,000.

Makali et al. to J. K. Schnack, interest in estate of Pake (w.), Anahola, Kauai. Consideration, \$45.

September 24—A. Trask to Nahihikua et al., undivided interest in R. P. 4497, apans 3, Leaha, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

W. Kalaehoa and wife to Mrs. A. A. R. P. 2877, Kul. 3335, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$260.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON,

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, ON or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901. If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston,

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelms of Madburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.Metropolitan
Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Furriers to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

ARGUED TO THE COURT

Pearl Harbor Suit Before Judge Estee.

The Pearl Harbor condemnation suits were before Judge Estee yesterday for the third time on a technicality. Instead of arguing the right of respondents to a jury trial, the entire day was spent in considering a motion by United States Attorney Dunne to strike out the amended answers newly filed. The jury question was not considered at all, and the court announced that it would not pass upon that question until all the pleadings were in, and the issues properly joined.

Mr. Dunne contended that the answers were not proper and should be stricken out, as false, and as being substituted instead of amended. He insisted that the facts except the allegation as to the value of the property condemned and consequently the new answers were false on their face.

Judge Silliman argued the case for the defendants, and contended that the question before the court was one of law practice, and that the answers of respondents followed out the Hawaiian law in that respect, which made general denials proper. He said it was a difficult matter to comply with the practice of the Hawaiian courts, but that the Federal statutes plainly said that such procedure should be followed, and left no other recourse to the court. He argued further that special pleas might be filed separately, and it was with a view to helping the United States Attorney and expediting the trial of the case, that the answers setting out in detail, respondents defense and plea had been filed. "The mode of practice here is non-descript, artificial and absurd," said Mr. Silliman, "but it has been in vogue for fifty years, and the United States laws say it shall be followed in the courts now. We believed that it was better for both sides to this action, to make open admissions of facts, and expected to be met by the same liberal policy on the part of the United States. Instead we are met from the first by sharp technicality, and are put on our guard. Our new answer, making a general denial was then filed, so that we might secure all our rights."

The court in reply to the argument as to the mode of practice, said, "You come into court and say this practice is non-descript, and yet I must follow it."

"The court doesn't think that the government is trying to take any advantage of a technicality. The defendants' property was assessed for taxation at from \$15,000 to \$16,000 and the amount claimed in the answers is from a million and a half to two million dollars. The United States is not attempting to run amuck of you, or anyone else. Honolulu people, with the aid of such capable attorneys as well able to take care of themselves." This was followed by another discussion relative to the status of Hawaii as a State or Territory. Judge Estee asked Mr. Silliman to quote the United States statute which said that he must follow the procedure in the Territory. The section quoted related only to States, and Mr. Silliman said that it would apply to the Territory from inference. The court didn't appear to take that view of the matter, and stated that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that Territories belonged to the United States, and the laws governing States did not apply with the same effect to Territories. Mr. Silliman replied that if this was true, the United States had no standing in court under the action brought in the Pearl Harbor suits, as did the section quoted, referring to method of procedure. The question was not finally disposed of when court adjourned until this morning.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

At the opening of court yesterday United States Attorney Dunne presented a motion to the court for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of preparing suitable resolutions upon the death of President McKinley, one to be chosen from each department of justice. Judge Estee thereupon appointed a committee of four, as follows: For the United States, J. J. Dunne; Supreme Court of Hawaii, Judge Galbraith; for the Circuit Courts, Judge Little; for the bar of Honolulu, F. M. Hatch. This committee is to draw up resolutions to be presented to the court as soon as possible. The resolutions will be engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. McKinley.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

San Francisco will pay her old debts. The national palace at San Salvador was burned. Three men were killed in a Detroit train wreck. The Marcus Daly estate paid \$31,497 inheritance tax. King Edward and Queen Alexandra are in Sweden. Secretary Root has approved the Philippine tariff. San Jose will erect a monument to the late President. Senator Beveridge has sailed for Manila on the Thomas. The Yukon placer mines are said to be still in their infancy. Dewey may take a fleet to England to attend the coronation. Two Victoria, B. C., children died under treatment of Zion elders. The Methodists in London had lively discussion on subject of peace. The steamer Hudson was lost on Lake Michigan with all on board. An English consular report says Great Britain is losing Japanese trade. The President has appointed B. Ridgely to be controller of the currency. The cable connecting all the islands of the Philippine group has been completed. \$50,000 a year, in the University of California.

COMMERCIAL.

Berrey's Commercial Agency semi-monthly circular for October 1, just issued, contains the following:

The general trade movement seems inactive and many complaints are made by those in business. The advance in price of government 5 per cent bonds, from sales at ninety-five to bids of one hundred on the Honolulu Stock Exchange on Friday of last week, is evidence that there is considerable money in Honolulu awaiting safe investment. This seems hardly credible in the face of the existing financial stringency, but is, nevertheless, true.

There are a number of applications for loans on good real estate as well as sugar stock securities, the rate of interest that is offered being 8 per cent. The banks and other financial institutions in the city are not so eager to put out money until after the taxes have been paid. Several good sized loans have been made on Honolulu realty by San Francisco syndicates, during the past month, the rate of interest being in the neighborhood of 7 per cent.

Hawaiian sugar securities on the San Francisco market are still down. A large number of Honokaa shares went for 11½. The closing bid for these shares on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange on September 18th was 10½. Makaweli is selling in large blocks at 24, and Paauhau at 11. Six and one-half is being asked for Hana Plantation stock, and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company shares are offered at 50. Onomea is selling a trifle above 24, and Kilauea Sugar Company at 9½ bid, 10½ asked. Hutchinson Sugar Company is 15 bid and 15½ asked.

On the Honolulu Stock Exchange there is very little business being done, there being few transactions during the past fortnight. Oahu sold at 125 and Waiaina shares have dropped to 60. Ewa sold at 25½, and Hawaiian Sugar at 25½. Honoumuli is selling at 127½. Sales of Kahuku were effected at 23½. Ookala is being sold at Ten Dollars; McBryde paid up is held at about the same price, Ten Dollars per share. Kihel paid up shares have sold at Ten and a Half.

All the bond securities are equally strong, 105 being paid for Oahu Railway and Land Company's bonds, and Ewa bonds are offered at 102.

The mortgage indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$750,000.

New Corporations: The Asada Co., Ltd., The Hismark Co., Ltd., Amended Charters: Three, Bankruptcies: One.

James Bannan, of Redwood City, was pincioned under sacks of wheat and killed.

Amos Lunt, the famous hangman of San Quentin prison, died in an insane asylum.

British comment on Roosevelt is favorable.

The Governor of Shantung, China, has demanded the withdrawal of German troops.

Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle upon Prince Chun.

Senator Hanna is much broken by grief, and says he is through with public interviews.

The failure of the Rhine vintage leaves only the California crop to be depended upon.

Hippopotami at Central Park, New York, fought while being transferred to winter quarters.

The Ogden Co., Ltd., of London, has agreed to sell out to the American Tobacco Company.

Dr. O. L. Woodworth was arrested in Redwood City for the \$30,000 robbery at Long Beach.

C. C. Delmonico, proprietor of the famous New York restaurant bearing his name, is dead.

The George H. Phillips Company has been formed to take over the business of the "Corn King."

McKinley is reported by the Cleveland Finance to have carried \$315,000 life insurance policies.

The Pan-American Exposition, which was closed because of McKinley's death, has been reopened.

A poacher shot at the Archduke Frederick of Austria, but the bullet passed through his sleeve.

Rev. H. H. Baker, of China, Cal., who said there was too much mourning for McKinley, was exiled.

Sixty-seven persons are now officially reported to have perished when the torpedo boat Cobra went down.

Claims of Americans for damages in South Africa will be settled by Great Britain without further inquiry.

A naturalized American claims to have been tortured in Venezuela, and has made demand for damages.

The Associated Press has adopted resolutions of sympathy, and calling for the suppression of anarchy.

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Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry, has been appointed a brigadier general, vice General Ludlow, deceased.

A million dollars will be spent for the repair of Brooklyn bridge, which is reported as not entirely safe for traffic.

A gasoline ferryboat on the Little Kanawha river, blew up, fatally injuring four people and destroying the boat.

Striking tin plate workers who refuse to go to work will surrender amalgamated charters and form a new union.

Carl Wm. A. Nevills, of San Francisco, has purchased the Rawhide and App gold mines in California, for \$1,500,000.

John Armstrong Chandler, the divorced husband of Amelia Rives, has turned up in Virginia, and declares he is innocent.

An Italian minister at Leadville, Col., came near being lynched because he remarked that all presidents and kings should be killed.

Harry Culman, arrested in San Francisco for alleged anarchistic utterances, and later released, will bring suit for slander.

The Russian Czar is keeping the French guessing by his disregard of the program they had marked out for his entertainment.

The Duke of Cornwall is being cordially received in Canada. An army of 2,500 guards will watch the railway upon which he travels.

During an altercation at Grant's Pass, Ore., Frank McCann shot his mining partner, D. Holliday, through the head. He will die.

A fight is reported from the Indian frontier between the Amer's troops and the Jargis, a tribe which has long complained of Afghan oppression.

The Indian tribes of Oklahoma have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the settlement by whites of the lands recently opened.

John May, of Aberdeen, Wash., killed three cougars which had been put ashore on Greenland by Lieutenant Peary, whose expedition to the North Pole he was accompanying as surgeon.

Government authorities have recovered \$200,000 in cash and securities in Huntington, W. Va., alleged to have been embezzled by Captain Oberlin M. Carter.

Plans for the reorganization of the Seventh National Bank of New York, under a new name and with a capital of \$1,500,000, unimpaired, have been approved.

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The puddlers of the American Steel Company mill at Girard, who quit work on the funeral day of the President, were discharged. There may be a general strike.

Hail Frampton, a negro, who killed his stepdaughter at Nebraska City, Neb., was arraigned, tried and sentenced to life imprisonment within

thirty minutes time.

J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased a picnic ground on Long Island, and will spend a million dollars for its improvement, after which he will present it to his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

Ex-Governor Patterson has resigned from the Democratic city committee at Philadelphia, and advises a separate organization, to fuse with the Independents, and thus defeat the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will endow a department of anthropology at a cost of \$100,000. Liberals are once more in control of Chinese politics.

Window glass prices have been advanced by the trust.

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C. C. Shattuck, of San Francisco, took poison. He still lives.

The Sultan's cooks maintained recently, and several were imprisoned.

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British, Danish and Russian royalists are meeting in London.

The American German and Russian ministers will soon leave Peking.

The steamer Centaur landed \$250,000 in gold at Seattle, from Nome.

The Southern Pacific is preparing reservoirs for the use of oil as fuel.

Gen. Evelyn Wood will command the Second Army Corps in England.

An international association of firebugs has been discovered in Rome.

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Gottlieb Hassler, of San Jose, Cal., died from the effect of a tarantula bite.

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The Robertson log raft, containing 600,000 pounds of plums, will be towed from Astoria to San Francisco.

Mary French Field, daughter of Eugene Field, will marry William Castle Englar, at Chicago, October 12th.

E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the navy department, will omit Judge Advocate Leary in the Schley-Sampson case.

Western railroads are forming a freight pool to control all traffic between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

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Walter W. Dimmick will be indicted for the shortage of \$30,000 at the mint, there, as an accomplice or principal.

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Gillette appeared in London as Sherlock Holmes, and was insulted by the gallery. The parquet applauded. The play is a finished melodrama.

Despite the settlement of the Tubini claim, France will refuse to resume diplomatic relations with Turkey until the Lorando claim is settled.

Walter W. Dimmick will be indicted for the shortage of \$30,000 at the mint, there, as an accomplice or principal.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm, on a trial trip from Bergen to Leith, did twenty-four knots an hour without forced draught.

THE WEEK ON MAUI

General Mourning For President McKinley.

MAUI, Sept. 28.—The 26th was generally observed on Maui with tokens of mourning in memory of our lamented president, William McKinley. At 5 p. m. of the 25th, the message announcing his death came by wireless telegraph and on the 26th all over the island schools were closed, flags placed at half-mast, and some of the large stores were draped with black crepe. Manager Wise of the Pala Plantation store looped the front of his building with bands of black of which an American flag was the center. The picture of the dead ruler surrounded with the sombre color of grief was displayed on the front of Pala postoffice.

FIRE CLAIMS COURT.

J. M. Rigg, clerk of the Fire Commissioners, announced that the court of fire claims will convene at the Wailuku Court house at 10 a. m. upon the 2nd of October for the purpose of hearing any claimants residing on Maui. Commissioners Kepokai and Testa will be present.

WAIHEE WATER STEALING.

The News says: The case against Ah Pau Tai for malicious injury was heard by Judge McKay last Monday. This case came up previously before Judge Kalekale and was turned over for trial to Judge McKay on account of Judge Kalekale finding himself disqualified. Ah Pau Tai was held for stealing water from a ditch at Waihee belonging to the H. C. & S. Co.

The case was dismissed the prosecution failing to prove jurisdiction of the court.

Geo. Hens appeared for prosecution and Jas. L. Cooke for defendant.

CAPTURE OF WAIHEE BURGLAR.

The News says: The residence of Hugh M. Cooke at Waihee was again broken into about noon on Sunday last and some damage done, but as the guilty party was seen in the house before he had completed his work, but little of value was taken. The house was entered by breaking a light out of a window and then unfastening on the inside. Pepponi Ali was arrested by the police and on examination before Judge McKay admitted the crime and was held to appear before the grand jury.

FIRES IN THE FOREST.

The News says: For some months past Makawao district has suffered severely by a series of forest fires which last week to Sheriff Baldwin offering a reward of \$100 for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who started these fires.

George Elber of Makawao has been arrested on suspicion and is now held for investigation.

GENERAL NOTES.

E. H. Pieper of Paia has been awarded the contract of carrying the mails between Paia and Makawao, beginning October 1st. He is due in Makawao daily at 12 m. and at Paia at 2:30 p. m. Patrick Cockett of Waikapu has the honor of being the first and only citizen-resident on Maui to be drawn on a Federal jury. He has been summoned to serve on the next United States grand jury.

The Misses McDowd arrived on Maui on Wednesday from New Zealand. They are at Erewhon Cattle Station, Kula.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Lang of Oakland to Mr. Frank A. Alexander of Hamakua.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong, who has been taking an outing at Olinda and Hamakua, will return to Honolulu today.

W. E. Beckwith of Paia is recuperating his health in the high and dry air of Kula.

The shareholders of the First National Bank of Wailuku are to pay fifty per cent of the amount assessed for their shares before October 10th, 1901, and ten per cent of balance monthly until the full amount is paid.

The drought remains unbroken, signs of rains being less noticeable than in July and August. The nights are quite cool and the days very warm.

MAUI, Sept. 28.—During the 23d, 24d and 25th, quite an extensive pasture fire occurred in Kokono, Makawao, upon the mauka side of the Opaipaho Gulch.

The fire was accidentally started during the evening of the 23d, probably by some Portuguese farmer in burning off his land. On Monday, Kauai and Haleakala ranch laborers aided by men dwelling in the vicinity put out, as they imagined, the flames. That night fire appeared again, but by Tuesday night it was again, and this time, thoroughly extinguished. The area burned was a narrow strip a mile or two long, comprising more than 100 acres of Hilo grass land, the property of the Haiku Sugar Company. Several hundred young eucalyptus trees were destroyed. Fortunately the fire was below the timber belt, otherwise much of the large forest of East Maui would have been laid low. The smoke from this burning was so thick as to almost obscure the horizon of Central Maui.

MAUI, Sept. 28.—The mongoose is fast disappearing from the Spreckelsville cane fields and consequently rats are on the increase there. From other localities it is also reported that the rat-destroying animal is also vanishing. The only cause mentioned is ticks. Owing to the destruction of the lizards by the mongoose ticks have increased in such numbers as to overwhelm and almost annihilate the mongoose. Is this retribution a just one?

MAUI, Sept. 28.—The Hamakua Ditch Co., has made application to the authorities in Honolulu for permission to introduce wood-petrels and other insectivorous birds into the forests of East Maui, mauka of Hilo and Keanae, for the purpose of destroying a worm—a kind of borer that is fast killing the koa trees.

THE MAKAWAO LITERARY SOCIETY

MAUI, Sept. 28.—During last evening, the 27th, the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, of Hamakua. A large number of the district people, including some Spreckelsville residents, were present.

The evening's entertainment was a most pleasing one, as is shown by the following program:
Piano Solo—Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.
Vocal Solo—Mr. Dowdle.
Reading—"Jimmie O'Fannigan and the Owl," Mrs. Taylor.
Vocal Solo—Miss Dowdle.
"Reminiscences of the Civil War"—Mr. W. Nevins Armstrong.
Vocal Solo—"The Soldiers of the Queen," Mr. D. C. Lindsay.
Vocal Solo—Miss Coolidge.
Reading—"Two of a Kind, or Them Two Old Boys," Dr. E. G. Beckwith.
The songs of Misses Dowdle and Coolidge both received encores. It was the first time that either of the young ladies had favored Makawao people with their music.

Mr. Armstrong's "Reminiscences" were most entertaining, written, as they were, in the easy, graceful style so well known to island residents. They dealt chiefly with the life of Capt. Richard Baker, an officer in the Confederate army, who at one time was provost marshal at Libby Prison, but who was famous for his kindness to Union men. This sketch is worthy of publication.

Mr. Lindsay's song was the most popular one in the British Isles during the heat of the Transvaal war. Dr. Beckwith's reading gave much pleasure to the audience, as in truth did every number on the program.

THE OFFENCES OF HEARST

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The New York Press, under the heading "Confession" expatriates William R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the American saffron newspaper. The article referred to was published by the Press on the 13th inst. and is as follows:

To William McKinley was entrusted the care of a nation great, powerful, self-sufficient. His duty was to guide the great machine honestly, cautiously, according to the will of the people. He did his duty and he died at his post.—The New York Journal of September 14.

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

"HE DID HIS DUTY."

Then you lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:
"McKinley and the Wall-street cabinet are ready to surrender every particle of national honor and dignity."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"The trusts control the president, the present commander in chief of the army and navy."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said McKinley and those who controlled him—

"Sought to create an oligarchy, with themselves as rulers."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"Mark Hanna, acting for McKinley, will increase the army, and, if occasion arises, use it against the organized labor which he so much detests."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"He is an obedient jellyfish. He has done what he has been told to do."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"And McKinley—bar one girthy Princeton person, who came to be no more, no less, than a living crime in breeches—is, therefore, the most despised and hated creature in the hemisphere. His name is hated; his figure burned in effigy."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you charged against him the basest crimes, when you likened him to the despots of old, who had deserved and received relegate, and when you further inflamed your pupils against him by picturing the perils which threatened the nation, liberty and humanity, because of the supposed acts of William McKinley, President of the United States.

And by that much—your confession of lies when you incited criminals against the man you lied about—by that much are you worse than Czolgosz, the pupil and instrument of yourself and those like you; for he, poor, deluded dupe, doubtless believed that the "crimes" of McKinley related and hammered into his brain by you and his other teachers, were the truth!

But YOU knew they were lies! YOU confess them now. And you preached those lies as the gospel of incendiarism and anarchy! So do you convict yourself now out of your own mouth, facing the bar of the American people across the murdered corpse of William McKinley.—New York Press.

HONOLULU BRANCH CABLE.

The British Government Not Likely to Object.

In connection with the Canadian-Australian cable, which is now under construction, it is interesting to note that at Honolulu there is some talk of the organization of a private company to lay a cable to Fanning Island, the British island at which the transpacific cable will land. This point is seven hundred miles from Honolulu, and a cable for that distance would cost half a million dollars. By this means the United States would be brought into communication with the Territory of Hawaii as soon as our cable is completed. Certainly there would be no objection from a British source, for the American messages would form a welcome source of revenue from a quarter hitherto not counted upon.—Vancouver Province.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Sept. 18.—The Dutch cruiser Somme, dyk brought news of two defeats of the Colombian insurgents by the government forces. The number of casualties is not known. All the people able to do so have left.

Turkey is said to have come to a direct understanding with the French claimants.

TO COURT OF APPEALS

The Admiralty Law to Be Tested Further.

The second appeal to be taken from Judge Estee will be presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District next week. The appeal is taken in the case of the Schooner Robert Lewers Co. vs. Kaaka Kekaoua, wherein the appellate was awarded damages in the sum of \$1,272.12 for death of her husband, Enoka Kekaoua. The latter was drayman employed by Hustace & Co., and who was assisting in the removal from the "Robert Lewers" of a bed-plate, weighing twelve and one-half tons. While the bed-plate was suspended in mid-air one of the chains broke, causing the heavy iron to swing against the schooner's side. The deceased was caught as he endeavored to get over onto the deck, and was severely crushed, dying from his injuries.

The appellants in this case are represented by Smith & Lewis, and Mr. Lewis will go to San Francisco on Wednesday's steamer to present a brief and argument. The appellee is represented by T. McCants Stewart.

A very important question is to be decided upon this appeal, namely, whether in admiralty court, an action can be maintained for damages for an accident causing death in a state or territory, the absence of a statute fixing the right or heirs the right to maintain such an action. There is no specific statute in Hawaii relating to the question, nor is there one on the United States statute books. Such a bill was introduced in the last legislature by Representative Beckley at the last session, but was sidetracked in some manner.

This question of statutory provision is the one upon which the greatest stress is laid by appellants, who, in their brief, allege:

"No civil action can be maintained in a court of admiralty to recover damages resulting from the death of Kamaka Kekaoua's husband, being on waters navigable from the sea, in the harbor of Honolulu, Territory aforesaid, alleged to have been caused by negligence, or the absence of an act of Congress or of a Territorial statute giving a right of action herefor."

The second point raised is that "Enoka, appellee's husband, was guilty of negligence per se, or at least contributory negligence."

Further, the argument is:

"The rule of law that in the presence of great and unforeseen danger, one is not expected to act with good judgment, does not apply where the injured party was placed in the dangerous position by his own contributory negligence, and in such case the injured party must bear the consequences of his own act."

Continuing, appellants argue: "The weight of the evidence does not show negligence on the part of the officers of the vessel in using a five-eighths inch chain."

In regard to the alleged defect in the chain, appellants say:

"Appellant should not be held at fault in not producing in evidence the broken link; and having been unable to do so, the remainder of the chain should not have been disregarded because it was not shown that those testifying as to the remaining part of the chain had not seen the broken link."

"The Court erred in disregarding the testimony of scientific experts called in behalf of the appellant upon the question of the sufficiency of the 5-inch chain used in hauling the bed-plate away from the vessel's side; and upon the question that a 5-inch chain was approximately twice the tensile strength of a straight bar of iron of the same size."

Summing up their argument in conclusion, appellants say:

"It is respectfully urged that the maintenance in a court of admiralty in the absence of a statute,

(1) No negligence has been shown which would warrant a recovery by appellee.

(2) That appellee's deceased husband was guilty of such negligence as bars a right to recovery in admiralty in this case.

(3) It is evident that the District Court misunderstood the evidence adduced before it, and based its decision largely upon a theory that the chain which broke was subjected to the whole strain of the 25,000-pound bed-plate.

"It is respectfully submitted that the decree of the District Court for the Territory of Hawaii should be reversed, and the libel dismissed."

THOUSANDS OF TREES COMING

Great Planting for Preparation for the Wet Season's Work.

When the wet weather comes and makes it the proper time to plant trees there will be added to the 115,000 various kinds of trees in the Nuanu valley forest not less than \$5,000 more. Most of these trees are now being started in boxes at the government nursery in King street.

The entire force of the department is now being used in the work of getting ready for the wet season. There are being made for use in this propagation of trees nearly 1,000 boxes, in which the seeds may be given a start. These boxes are not large, the usual course being to take the ordinary grocery box, and cut it down in height until there are three boxes. This gives sufficient earth to cover the seeds and warm them so that there will be rapid germination. The seeds have been collected with great care and there seems to be every reason to believe that there will be close upon 100,000 young trees started before it is time to set them out.

This is indicated as well from the fact that the average number of seeds planted in each box is close to 100. Some of the seeds lend themselves to close and others to wider planting. There will be in the number more than

a half dozen varieties of trees. For instance there will be a great number of Acacias. The Eucalyptus will be added in large numbers and there will be also many ironwood, which have been secured from the south. There will be as well several thousand Koa trees, and the sandalwood of the old days will have a liberal representation in the list of the sprouts. There will be too Japan cedars and Camphorwood and some teak and other woods, the desire being to make the Nuanu forest a typical one in every way.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Ramon Barrios Lugo is the new premier of Chile.

A pitched battle in Colombia may be expected at any time.

Yaqui Indians are again raiding the ranches of Arizona.

The new Canadian survey is likely to place half the American town of Blaine in Canada.

Jonquin Walker Martinez has been nominated as Chilean Minister at Washington.

Joshua Newby, of San Jose, has demanded an accounting of the Cured Fruit Association.

Col. Crabbe surprised the camp of Van der Merwe, killed him and made several prisoners.

Col. Albert Clarke of Boston has succeeded the late Senator Kyle as chairman of the industrial commission.

Riverside, Cal., is to get a \$20,000 library present from Carnegie.

The Marquis of Anglesies was robbed of \$20,000 of jewels.

The Vienna Butchers' Association asks that the maximum tariff be imposed on American lard, bacon and sausages.

Father Fitzgerald, a Catholic priest of San Francisco, heard a man traducing the President at Buffalo and knocked him down.

Spain has directed an ultimatum to Morocco for the release of a Spanish boy and girl captured by Moorish tribes.

The Sultan asked for an extension of time over the limit set—September 12.

Russia will make an immense loan from the Rothschilds.

Miss Eva Beeson, a Sunnyside (Wash.) school teacher, killed herself.

Carl Peterson of Oakland was nearly killed by a wounded deer.

The parents of Conductor Akins of Oakland contest the claim of his widow to their late son's estate.

Plans are being prepared for the Carnegie library building at Berkeley.

Alexander Nambos, a non-union fireman, was fatally shot by union men at San Francisco.

The American secret service will give the anarchists no rest hereafter.

The Venezuelan fleet is reported to have bombarded the Venezuelan town of Rio Hacha.

Methuen met with success against Delarey, driving him from a strong position in Great Mar's Valley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 34c; centrifugal, 96 test, 34c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined, steady; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.35c; granulated, 5.25c.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—With few exceptions, work was resumed, at least in a measure, in the combine steel mills today, and if the disgruntled tin workers can be conciliated by next Monday, all the plants will be in full operation.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The torpedoed destroyer Cobra has foundered in the North sea as the result of an explosion. The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs of Newcastle, to Portsmouth.

The Cobra had sixty-nine men on board, and twelve were saved.

The Cobra was a turbine-engine vessel. She had just left the yard of her constructors and was undergoing a boiler test. The Viper, a sister ship, was recently wrecked.

BOERS ARE SUCCESSFUL.

Win Skirmishes on the Old Battlegrounds and Get Away.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While Kruger and Dr. Ley are drawing up petitions to President Roosevelt and the Czar, asking them to intervene, the fighting Boers are helping themselves in South Africa by celebrating the expiration of the period in which Lord Kitchener proclaimed that here Major Gough was entrapped, was the scene of a similar ambushade eighteen months back. Action Homes, where the Boers yesterday reappeared, is eighteen miles southwest of Ladysmith, prominent in the early hostilities, and the Natal Colonials are mustering for the defense of Tugela, as when General Joubert invaded Natal in 1899. In Cape Colony fighting is again going on south of Stromberg, in territory traversed by raiders and their pursuers half a dozen times.

Hull Was Not.

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, had some disagreeable experiences in the Far East, which, it is said, will not be forgotten by him. If we may trust the Manila Times, he was presented with only one ticket to the official tribunal on the occasion of the inaugural exercises of the first civil governor of the Philippines. That the other distinguished guests also received but one ticket apiece is no excuse. So Mr. Hull explained to the officer in charge when he demanded seats for his family, and received some close to but just outside the stand of notables. "They put me down here among a lot of clerks, as if I were nobody," he said. "Do you know who I am? I am Congressman Hull, and chairman of the committee on military affairs." The officer again explained that nobody had been given preference over him; but Mr. Hull said, loud enough for all to hear: "I have made lots of officers and can unmake them. I find the army very different here to what I thought it was. This is only in line with the way I have been treated ever since I came to the Philippines."—Argonaut.

Capt. Samuel Johnson was "mixed up" in a runaway Thursday morning. The horse driven by him is a vicious one, and twice before has seriously injured her drivers. Now the Public Works Department is trying to dispose of the animal.

BLAZE IN A CYCLERY

Rubber Tires Burn in Bailey's Shop.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Everybody rubbered when Bailey's Cyclery was on fire last night. When the burning of rubber tires and several cans of carbide, a pungent smoke was caused which filled King street from Alakea to Fort. Policeman Akau, who was standing on the corner of Fort and King streets last night about 7:15, was attracted by a peculiar odor, which told him that a bike shop was ablaze. He ran toward Bailey's Cyclery and met Mr. Coolidge, who had just turned in an alarm. Coolidge had also broken in the front door, and in a moment a cloud of heavy, black smoke poured out.

The gathering crowd then got at the work of rescue. The doors of the establishment were forced and the crowd had a merry quarter of an hour in pulling out the safe, books, show cases, bicycle pumps and old and new bicycles, which were strewn along the block, subject to the light-fingered and ever-present youngsters. The fire department arrived early on the scene, and several lines of hose were passed into the establishment. There was no flame, only thick smoke. In this the firemen worked bravely for about three-quarters of an hour.

The fire seemed to be in a pile of rubber bicycle tires resting on a shelf in a rear work-room. They directed their efforts on this. Owing to the dense smoke they had to work by the light of a lantern.

Mr. Bailey did not arrive at the fire until it was practically over. He stated he had left the place about 6:30 and everything seemed to be all right then. He said there had been no fires used during the day, and was at a loss to account for the origin of the blaze. Everything in the display room was carried out into the street. The heavy safe was dragged out by about a dozen men, who were ready to save anything from a lamp wick to a chunk of lead.

Much amusement was caused by the efforts of a number of men while removing a show-case. One man fell and the show-case rolled over him, but luckily the show-case was uninjured. A newspaper man saw a horse in a stall thirty feet in rear of the smoking workshop. He dodged three streams of water and heroically loosened the strap while the horse was quietly munching his evening meal of hay, and rushed into the street with the beast. One of the rescuers rushed pell-mell into one of the front stores which is at present for rent and rescued a chunk of plumbers' lead which seemed in imminent danger of catching fire. When Mr. Bailey arrived on the spot he gazed at the store, which was vacant save for a heavy cloud of smoke.

Harmony Hall is above Bailey's Cyclery, and it was thought at first that it was on fire. A stream of water was directed against a rear window, breaking it. The water which fell into the room did practically no damage, and several lodge members made haste to close the wooden shutters. Considerable smoke came into the hall.

When the alarm was turned in at the Central Fire Station a tram car was in front of the station. The driver almost lost his head as the engine, hose-wagon and chemical dashed out into the street. The engine swished by the frightened mules' heads, the hose-wagon grazed by the side of the car, and the chemical cut the space near the front platform, almost paralyzing the driver. The exhibition of driving showed the excellent training in the department.

Bailey carried about \$1,000 worth of goods in his cyclery and plumbing departments, on which there is about \$5,000 insurance.

Mrs. Bailey came down town imbued with the idea that her boy was in the store when the fire started. She was reassured that such was not the case, and that if he had been there was ample time for him to have gotten out safely.

It was hinted that incendiarism might have been the cause of the blaze, as Policeman Akau said he saw two men standing near the place when he ran down King street. Mr. Coolidge said he saw the men also. Neither of the men were seen by Akau after arriving at the cyclery.

The Toya Kisen Kaisha has decided to build two 10,000-ton steamers to compete with the new liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The date set for the first of the international races was Sept. 26th. The second race takes place today, September 28th.

The trial games between the athletes of Harvard and Yale were to have taken place last Saturday at Berkeley Oval.

The Michigan football team will play games with California and Stanford.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN

How He Attained His Present Envious Position.

"Honestly, aggressiveness and health are the requisites for success."

These are the words of John H. Riley, of Cazenovia, N. Y., who has attained the main thing that all men desire.

"The first two qualities I mention are necessary," he continued, "if a man or a woman wants to rise in life, but they are of little use if the third is not in your possession."

In response to questions he said:

"About two years ago I was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism and was flat on my back, racked with pain and as helpless as a child for fourteen weeks. During those weeks I suffered as only they who have inflammatory rheumatism can suffer."

"Didn't you have any medical attendance?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, I had the best that could be procured but the doctors did not help me."

"But how did you become cured?"

"Before I was taken sick I had seen advertisements of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which stated that they were good for rheumatism. I was

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure. Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles. When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

HIS LIFE WAS PURE AND CHARACTER SPOTLESS

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Sept. 27.
Am. bkt. Echo, Belleson, 53 days from Newcastle, at 8:30 a. m. Anchored off port, bound for Eleese.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Maui ports; 4:45 a. m.
Str. Hawaii, Berg, from Hawaii ports; 5:30 p. m.
Gas schr. Eclipse, from Kona ports; 5 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 28.
S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Str. John Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Anahola.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hamakua.

Sunday, Sept. 29.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from San Francisco.
S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from Vancouver; 9:30 a. m.
Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, 29 days out of Tacoma.
Am. bkt. Kikilati, Cutler, 32 days from Port Gamble.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports; 4 a. m.
Schr. Malolo, from Koolau ports, with rice; 10:30 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 30.
O. & C. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from the Orient.
Schr. Walailua, from Kauai.
Schooner Blanche & Ella, from Kauai.
Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Sept. 27.
S. S. Dorie, Smith, for the Orient; 5 p. m.
Str. Noeua, Wyman, for Anahola and Eleese; 5 p. m.
Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Malakoa, Kona and Kau ports; noon.
U. S. A. T. Warren, Barneson, for Manila direct; 4 a. m.
Schr. Alice Kimball, for Eleese; 5 p. m.

Sunday, Sept. 29.
S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Sydney; 9 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 30.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports.
O. & C. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco; 4 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5:30 p. m.

INVESTIGATING THE REGISTRY DIVISION

James O'Connell, division superintendent of the registry department of the postoffice, arrived in the city in the Mariposa Saturday to make an inspection of the local office. Mr. O'Connell looked over the office yesterday morning, but was taken ill during the afternoon and had to forego immediate completion of his work. It is his plan to go to Hilo in today's steamer, and see the office there and visit the volcano as well. Mr. O'Connell is accompanied by Mrs. O'Connell and his brother, John H. O'Connell.

It is the present intention of the party to return to this city Saturday and sail for San Francisco in the Sonoma next week. They will thus complete their return trip in company with the father and mother of Mrs. O'Connell. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Loud, Mr. Loud is a member of Congress from San Francisco and is now the chairman of the House committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. His present trip to Australia is made in the interest of the postal service, and the necessity for a speedy return to the States makes it impossible for him to stay over here.

Mr. O'Connell was very much pleased with his investigation of the local office, the business of which has been surprising to the authorities at Washington. He will complete his work before leaving next week, and will look after any changes which he may think advisable in the conduct of affairs.

HAWAIIAN LAND LAWS

The Executive Council considered the correspondence received by Governor Dole from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Kohala water supply at yesterday morning's meeting. The setback from Washington will cause an indefinite postponement of the matter, and the council yesterday decided to discontinue further discussion until the facts have been further presented to the Washington department.

It is the opinion of the best legal talent in Honolulu that the position taken by Acting Secretary Thomas Ryan in the matter is not sound, and that the Territorial government has the power to make such grants to corporations, or railroad franchises. It is very likely that the matter will be presented to the Interior Department in briefs by parties interested.

WILL BE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt today had many calls, the principal ones being from Southern representatives and senators. To all he said that he would be the president of the whole country, and not of any section. The throng which called was made up of men who wished to extend their wishes for a successful administration. Members of the Cuban Constitutional convention now in the city also called. They are anxiously awaiting a pronouncement upon reciprocity.

CANTON, O., Sept. 21.—Mrs. McKinley has been improving steadily, though she is not absolutely out of all danger. She rides out and is encouraged to be in the open air as much as possible.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Czolgows was today examined by the attorneys detailed to act for him, and as well by an eminent alienist summoned here by the Bar Association. It is expected that the defense will be ready when the case is moved for trial in the Supreme Court next week.

THROGS PAY HONORS TO M'KINLEY.

At Central Union

(Continued from page 1.)

William McKinley the man, but at McKinley the President, the representative of law and order. The cry of the American people in this hour of national sorrow is that some drastic law be passed by Congress that shall leave no place under the blue American sky for the red flag of anarchy to float beside the Stars and Stripes. Such measures may be necessary, but they are not the real remedy. The real remedy is the penetrating light and uplifting power of the religion of Jesus. No man who has ever been taught the lesson of Christ redeeming can ever become an anarchist. I say tonight that the dark places of the American cities with the light of the gospel of Christ and anarchy will disappear. The courage and Christian resignation of McKinley when he faced certain death has touched the heart of the entire civilized world. "Goodbye all, goodbye." It is God's way. His will be done. These words have caused tears to well in the eyes of his millions of countrymen. His life had been so clear, so sincere, so sweet, so full of good will to his fellowmen, he could say "His will be done." During the trying days intervening between the day he was struck by the bullets and the day he died, the American people had had time to examine his life and work, and study the aims of the deceased President, and because they have done so, they have been able to arrive at a true estimate of the man himself, and every man and woman believes now that his death is a personal bereavement.

In those houses in which hang the pictures of Lincoln and Garfield, whose names have been household words, there has been added the picture of McKinley, to be held in equal love and reverence.

JUDGE ESTEE'S ADDRESS.

Judge Estee spoke of his personal acquaintance with the dead President, and made a strong plea for the ridance to the American soil of that taint of anarchy.

"I hardly think it is well for anyone to attempt to follow your eloquent pastor in the splendid address he has made tonight. He has told you all about Mr. McKinley. I say 'mister' because I think 'mister' is the greatest title an American citizen can possess. Better than the title of the office he held. I was requested to say a word of Mr. McKinley, of my personal acquaintance with him. I cannot say that my relations have been of an intimate nature. Many years ago I first saw him at Chicago at the Republican convention which nominated Harrison for the first time for the Presidency. It seems that the Ohio delegation, of which McKinley was a member, came pledged for John Sherman for the nomination. Some of them did not want Mr. Sherman nominated, although I believed, and still believe, he was a great and good man. Some of the delegates conceived the idea of voting for McKinley, and he came to me upon the platform and said: 'Won't you let me speak and say the delegation is out of order?' I said, 'Mr. McKinley, I don't think so.' I said, 'Don't get up,' and he went back to his seat. He arose there, and I did not know what he was going to say. He said, 'While I appreciate the compliment of my fellow citizens, I am the friend of John Sherman and want to see him nominated. Anything I can do to see him nominated I will do.'

Mr. McKinley could have got the nomination for President that day. There is no doubt about that. He refused to take it under a sense of obligation that he had undertaken to stand by John Sherman, and he did. You know his fate.

Mr. McKinley was a short, stout, well-built man. His head was set squarely upon broad shoulders. He had the nearest classical features of any man I ever saw, except possibly Edwin Booth. I know of no American statesman who had such masterly features as McKinley. I remember when he was chairman of the ways and means committee to have seen him go out and speak to the newspaper boys and ushers to encourage them, that they might be better boys and men. He always spoke pleasantly. I heard him speak many times, and I never saw him make but one gesture, and that was to raise both hands as if to say, 'I am addressing my people.' He appealed to the reason of the people.

"He was assassinated because he was President of this Republic. You and I are the ones that are the cause of his assassination, entirely because he was our President. He was murdered because he was the representative of a great nation. Yet we permit in this great land of ours, permit men to meet and discuss the question of disposing of the lives, liberty and property of their fellow citizens. We permit public journals to speak of men with a view of inspiring poor, ignorant men to assassinate them. That is the reason for it.

The time has come when the people have got to unite and say their rulers shall live, so far as the mind of the assassin is concerned. They shall not be assassinated. The anarchist who raises his hand against the ruler shall die as he ought to. Think of a man like McKinley on the day of his assassination, going to Buffalo, addressing thousands of his fellow citizens, and then as he is through shaking hands with his fellow citizens, and this man shoots him down, twice, and he would have shot him a third time but for the interference of the officers. There is no safety in American citizenship. In American law, no security by the constitution of the United States to any man if we permit an assassin to murder our ruler. The time has come, and I am amazed in all that is said, that no remedy is yet offered. The American citizens must rise as one man, and no matter what name may be, or from whatsoever nation he may come from, and free the land from these men who would assassinate the rulers of our land. These men come to our ports and immediately start up a society with the red flag of anarchy side by side with the starry flag of the Union. Think of that flag that has been carried from Yorktown to Appomattox, across the seas in glory and triumph, think of that being lowered to the red flag of anarchy. Think of us who voted for McKinley, or if we did not in these islands we wanted to; think of us being afraid that somebody will kill the President because he is the President. And yet this is a great republic. This is a nation that is proud of its heritage. Why, my friends, the time has come when the voice of wisdom and the voice of freedom and of law and decency, must be heard. The time has come when the Americans must unite to protect the American rulers on

American soil. The time has come when we will avenge, not by the cruelty of unjust law, when we will avenge the death of the great rulers; first, Lincoln, then Garfield, and now McKinley. Who knows but what already our Mr. Roosevelt may have been attacked. We do not know, we are so many thousands of miles away from the Mainland and the seat of government.

"I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me tonight, and to express to you my hope and prayer that you will never have an opportunity in Honolulu of meeting to mourn for the loss of an American President."

FRANCIS MURPHY ON M'KINLEY

(Continued from page 1.)

got to have that. Get your lessons, that's a first foundation. Don't you know that some of you young men are likely to become President of the United States. Have you ever thought about that; what a future you have. It mustn't be by accident, you must have the qualifications, the character. McKinley never tried to buy things, but what he paid for them; he always kept his word to his neighbors; he was never what you call an all around sport; and he was never a pugilist. He was early anointed by God. He never had any doubts about himself; he worked hard though beginning as a farmer boy—milk cow.

"He loved his mother too; children hear me, love your God, love your parents. You are not to forget your splendid possibilities, you all have a chance. Carnegie was a poor bare-footed boy. Westinghouse sometimes didn't have enough clothes to be able to go out in the day time.

"Character is worth more than anything else; be careful what you promise, but when you have promised, do it. Don't tell lies; don't criticize your poorer schoolmates. One word more—I want you to love Jesus Christ."

Mr. Murphy paid a splendid tribute to President McKinley of Kamehameha School and also to Rev. Dr. Westervelt.

M'KINLEY WAS THE MAN WHO LOVED ALL PEOPLES

(Continued from Page 1.)

my days are gone, and I can not sing the old songs as well as I used to, and I feel sad and broken-up, like the lady I spoke of. I feel like looking myself in my room and weeping as she did.

"You have much before you, and I hope and pray that you will give character to yourself and to your country, and the people will say that a boy from these Islands can teach how to live and be good. I thank you all for your kind attention."

The order of the service was as follows:

Organ Prelude—"Chorus of Angels" (Clark), Miss Byington.

Doxology.

Hymn No. 395.

Responsive Reading—Psalm 10:1-18.

Gloria Patri.

Scripture Lesson—Romans 13:1-19.

Antiphon—"The Lord is My Shepherd" (Sudds), Choir.

Prayer.

Response—Lord's Prayer in Hawaiian.

Hymn No. 355-1, 3, 5.

Prayer.

Hymn No. 525.

Benediction.

Postlude—"Vorspiel to King Manfred" (Carl Reinecke).

SALVATIONISTS MOURN M'KINLEY

The Salvation Army held their memorial service for President McKinley in the army hall last evening. Major Wood was in charge of the exercises, assisted by Captains Burgess and Sullivan, and others. Suitable hymns, such as "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Rock of Ages," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," were sung at intervals. The Major made the principal address, taking for his text, Rev. xliii:1. And behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be. He said: "The Salvation Army does not make it a practice to take very prominent parts in politics, except in exceptional instances where great moral and vital questions hang upon the verdict of the ballot box, unless we consider, and rightly, that turning drunkards into sober men and bad citizens into good ones is directly influencing the trend of affairs toward good government; but when on the morning of the 14th the news ran through the country and around the world that William McKinley, one of the best presidents and grandest of men, had passed away, done to death by the assassin's bullet, no persons were more keenly touched than the rank and file of the Army. As an earnest Christian and public spirited man, Wm. McKinley had early recognized the good being accomplished by this movement. While still governor of Ohio, he wrote: 'It is a pleasure for me to commend the work of this organization. My observation is that the Salvation Army has stirred and enjoys the respect of all good people without reference to creed. The work of the organization is one peculiar to itself, and everybody interested in the elevation of the fallen must wish God-speed to the Salvation Army. Believe me, with great respect, 'Yours sincerely, 'WM. M'KINLEY.'

Later on, after he had been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, he wrote to our Commander as follows:

"In the president's behalf, I am authorized to send you a few words of greeting and good cheer on the occasion of the celebration of your anniversary. The report is one of which you have a right to be proud, and will interest every patriotic citizen. The president, I can assure you, fully realizes the effective relief work now being done on such a large scale by those associated with you."

"J. A. PARKER, 'Secretary to the President.'

Upon the first news of the assassination being received, our beloved General, William Booth, cabled from London as follows:

"Desire to express profound sympathy. The whole Salvation Army unites with the American people in sorrowing by the side of their stricken president and cries 'God for the loving intervention in this painful hour.'

Commander Booth-Tucker also sent the following telegraphic message to Mrs. McKinley:

"All American Salvationists are grieved and appalled at what we cannot but regard as a national calamity. Prayer is made without ceasing unto God on behalf of our beloved and honored president, and that you may be graciously upheld at the hour of severe trial. I Peter, 1:7."

These messages express, I am sure, the feeling of the members of the Army in the Hawaiian Islands. Many events occur which are very hard to understand; this certainly is among the number. Why a man occupying such an exalted position and guiding the destinies of so large a people in such a judicious manner, making so many friends and practically no enemies, an incorruptible man, a true Christian gentleman, a tender husband, should be cut down in the zenith of his career by such a miserable instrument, is surely a mystery.

But in considering his life and death, there are many lessons which can be learnt, and I would like to draw your attention to several which have particularly struck me. First—No matter what a man's position in life is he may still be a true Christian. Although president of the greatest country under heaven, Wm. McKinley was never ashamed to acknowledge his respect for persons. It comes to Jesus Christ. Another was the fact that it is in the hour of death that the reality of a man's religion is best seen and tested. In life we may pass off as better than we are, but face to face with the horse and rider, we show up as we really are. From the moment when, staggering back from the dastardly blow he pointed to his murderer and pleaded, "Do not hurt him," to the uttering of the now memorable words, "It is God's way. Let His will, not ours, be done," he showed the fortitude of the true Christian. His faith in his heavenly Father shone forth. The mystery of him would soon be revealed. He knew God doeth all things well. Lastly, death is no respecter of persons. It comes to all alike. It comes suddenly as a bolt from the blue sky, or a thief in the night. "Behold, I come quickly." Oh, that we may all possess that lively hope which Wm. McKinley had, and so be able to say: "It is God's way. Let His Will, not ours, be done."

JEWISH TRIBUTE

Honolulu's Jewish community was well represented at the memorial meeting held yesterday afternoon in Progress Hall. The service was characterized by the deep piety which is always a part of the Jewish ceremonial. Upon the stage, two burning candles illustrated the symbol of death, and the decorations of black about the hall were simple and pretty.

The prelude was played by Miss C. Kruger, followed by the invocation pronounced by Rabbi Myers, and reading from the Scriptures by the same gentleman.

Mrs. Annis Montague Turner then sang "Angels, ever bright and fair" in her usual good voice, and she was followed by Rabbi Myers in a touching tribute to McKinley, and the lessons to be learned from his life and death.

Miss Bonnette then sang "Nearer My God To Thee," accompanied by an excellent chorus from the Lilliputians and accompanied by Mr. Pollard.

Brief addresses replete with patriotic sentiments and tributes to the memory of President McKinley were then made by L. S. Mathews and H. M. Levy.

A chorus of the Lilliputians then sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," accompanied by Mr. Pollard.

The service was closed with Kaddish and benediction by Rev. Myers.

Review of French Troops.

BETHANY, France, Sept. 21.—The Czar, the Czarina and President Loubet today reviewed 140,000 troops on the plain of Bethany. The march past lasted from 10:45 a. m. to 1:10 p. m., terminating in a magnificent charge of 20,000 cavalry. The spectacle was very imposing, as the infantry went by, 150 files deep, with fixed bayonets. The Czar and Czarina and President and Mme. Loubet left Compiegne at 8 o'clock.

The federal appointees will hold a meeting today to pass resolutions upon the death of McKinley, which will be forwarded to Washington.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

E. C. GREENWELL.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 63 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu.

Cert. No.	Name	Shares
31	J. J. Stewart	50
400	Tong Tuck	5
401	Wong Gow	12
496	James McCready	17
529	Wong Tow	67
542	Mary E. Wynn	7
590	Lum Chee	3
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1651	Lionel Matthews	2
1721	W. E. H. Armitage	7
1739	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 9, 1901.

The above sale has been postponed till Saturday, October 5th.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
HONOLULU, H. I.

Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts.

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.



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WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 5s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 13 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Fred Young has been secured as assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and athletic instructor. This was announced in a letter to Secretary Brown from former Secretary Coleman, and beyond the fact that the young man is a graduate of the training school at Springfield, Mass., nothing is known of him. He will arrive early in October.